

# THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 38—JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

## Our House Furnishing Department News

All the stocks in this important Department are now complete for fall business. Our Carpet chief be pleased to furnish estimates and show the new arrivals to all who are interested. Those who are housecleaning or remodeling their homes will find the following lists helpful.

### CARPETS.

Our new Carpets seem to be more and more charming with each succeeding shipment. We will show you their beauty when you come. Here are the prices.

**AXMINSTERS**—Heavy quality newest designs sold all over at \$1.25. Our special price \$1.00 a yard.

**VELVETS**—made a handsome floor covering and will give a comfortable look to any room. A splendid quality at \$1.25 a yard.

**BRUSSELS**—Will stand long, hard wear, and we are showing some of the choicest patterns we ever saw. The designs for parlors and dining rooms have borders to match. The patterns for halls have a Stair Carpet to match. Some are below the dollar mark, but for long service we advise \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.35.

**WILTON**—We have a Wilton in a hall and stair set that is a beauty. Be sure and ask to see it. Design in shades of Ruby Cardinal and Grenat \$1.25 a yard.

**TAPESTRY**—Among our large assortment of new designs will be found many that look like Brussels. Full range of patterns from 25c. to 75c. a yard.

**INGRAINS**—All come reversible and full yard wide. Some of our specials at 25c, 35c, 48c. a yard.

**ALL WOOLS**—Heavy TWO-PLY made from pure wool, colorings and design are perfect—75c. a yard.

The best **THREE-PLY** manufactured, very heavy reversible. Will last for generations \$1.00 a yard.

**HEMPS**—fill the bill for many out of the way corners, verandahs etc.—We have them at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 17½c.

### Japanese Mattings

Are becoming very popular for bedrooms, upstairs, hallways, etc. We are showing some very new choice designs at 20c. and 25c. a yard.

### All Wool and Union Art Squares.

The correct Sanitary Floor covering for bedrooms. They are used more extensively than ever. Sizes now in stock 2½ x 3 yards, 3 x 3½ yards, 4 x 4½ yards at \$3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 7.50, 9.00, 10.00.

### Tapestry Squares

Woven in beautiful designs, bordered. Sizes 3 x 3 yards, \$7.90; 3½ x 4 yards, \$12.50. An extra quality 3 x 4 yards \$15.00.

### Rugs and Mats.

**JUTE MAT**—Fringed all around size 30 in. x 18 in.—20c. each.  
**LAMBS' WOOL MAT**—Very fluffy and soft. Plain Crimson and Plain Yellow—36 x 18 inches, \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.  
**TECUMSEH RUG SPECIAL**—Reversible, St. Bernard Dog design, note the size 36 x 80 inches. Special \$2.25 each.  
**TECUMSEH RUGS**—Reversible, Small Door size start at 90c. each,

### Heavy Curtains

For Doorways, Archways, Halls, Bay Windows, etc.  
**STRIPED BAGDADS**—used for Halls and Dens mostly, three \$2.75, 3.25 and \$4.00 a pair.

**RAW SILK CURTAINS**—We buy from one of the best American manufacturers. Silk designs are the newest, and the rich colorings brought out to perfection in this silky material. Full range of patterns \$3.90, 4.50, 5.00, 7.00, 10.00, 15.00.

### Lace Curtains.

With our new Machine for displaying Curtains we can show you exact size and appearance of Curtains when hung up. And we can show you dozens of styles in the time that it would take you to see one pair the old way.

**"THE THREE OWLS"** Is the kind of Curtain that we have NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN excellent values in. The designs are new and different from former seasons. An immense range of patterns in different widths and lengths. All Whites 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00.

**SWISS NETT** for real fine Curtains the Swiss excel. The prices are CURTAIN reasonable for such lovely goods, \$5.00, 6.00, 7.00 a pair.

**BOBBINET RUFFLED CURTAINS** Soft and Dainty Drapings for Bedrooms. Lace Insertion trimmed \$3.50 a pair.

### Curtain Nets and Fancy White Muslins.

**COIN SPOTS and SMALL SPRIGS**—Small and large sized spots, mostly for glass doorways. The stripes and Sprigs designs are new splashes etc. 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, a yard.

**WHITE RUFFLED ORGANDIE MUSLIN**—Very dainty for Curtains 50 inches wide, wide ruffle on both edges, fine quality 35c. a yard.

**BLUE STRIPED ORGANDIE**—Correct for Blue Room Curtains. Ruffles can be made to match, —22½c. yd.

**WHITE MADRAS**—For Doors, Drapes, etc., very sheer and delicate 15c. a yard.

**SWISS NETS**—For Sash Curtains and Doors, some nice quality 25c 35c, 50c. a yard.

**LACE EDGE MUSLINS**—Used very much for Bedroom Curtains. Wide lace on both edges, wide enough to cut in centre to use where window are small. Three splendid values at 15c, 18c, and 25c. yard.

### Floor Oilcloths and Linoleums.

**FLOOR RUNNERS**—Canvas back, designs with border, 18 in. wide 12½c. yard—22½ inches, 15c. yard.

**CANADIAN OIL CLOTHS**—We show in yard, yard and a quarter and a half and two yard widths. Floral and Tile designs 25c. 35c square yard.

**English Linoleums**—Floral and Plain Back designs. The best floor covering

## Tapestry Squares

Woven in beautiful designs, bordered. Sizes 3 x 3 yards, \$7.90; 3½ x 4 yards, \$12.50. An extra quality 3 x 4 yards \$15.00.

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**TECUMSEH RUG SPECIAL**—Reversible, St. Bernard Dog design, note the size 36 x 80 inches. Special \$2.25 each.  
**TECUMSEH RUGS**—Reversible, Small Door size start at 90c. each, large sizes up to \$4.00 according to size and quality.

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**English Linoleums**—Floral—For—Black designs. The best floor c ing co wear, manufactured for the money, 40c, 48c, 65c, 75c. square yard.

# Our Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Departments

Are as thoroughly and completely managed as any other Department of this immense store. When it be a suit of clothes, a collar button or anything between that you buy from us, our guarantee goes with it. If sell you anything which you do not like when you reach home, bring it back and we will cheerfully refund money if we cannot please you. Our Fall and Winter Stocks of Suitings, Overcoatings, Ready-to-Wear Suits Overcoats, Underwear and all other lines is now almost complete. It will pay you well to come and see what have here to add to your comfort.

## Napanee THE ROBINSON COMPANY Napanee

### ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Township of Richmond, intends at its next session, to be held on Monday the 8th day of October, 1902, to introduce a By-Law for its first reading, for the assuming of the Road Allowance, lying between the Seventh and Eighth Concessions, running from Lot No. 7 to 13 inclusive in accordance with the survey of William R. Aylsworth, Ontario Land Surveyor.

And all persons interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.  
**ABRAM WINTERS,**  
 Selby, Sept. 2nd., 1902. Township Clerk.

### Paint and Glass.

For Fall painting we feel confident that we can satisfy you both as regards quality and prices. Prism Brand Mixed Paint also Pilkington's (English) Window and Picture Glass (uniform thickness free from flaws) at Medical Hall.

**FRED L. HOOPER.**

### Obituary.

Mary Briggs, relict of the late Benoni, passed peacefully away to her eternal rest on Wednesday, 27th inst., aged 73 years and 10 months. Deceased's maiden name was Lowry. In early life she was married to Mr. Benoni Briggs, boot and shoe merchant of this town, who predeceased her many years ago. Mrs. Briggs was an almost life long resident of Napanee, and will be much missed by many who have been the recipient of kindly acts from one who was ever ready to administer to those who needed assistance or consolation in sickness or bereavement. She leaves two sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother. The sons are John and Arthur of Napanee and the daughters are Lucy and Mary, of Napanee, and Hattie, of New York. Mrs. Briggs was a life long member of the Presbyterian church, and a consistent and earnest christian lady. The funeral took place Friday, from her late residence, Robert st.; service at the house at 2.30 p.m. thence to the Napanee cemetery.

A modern weapon in the battle for health.—If disease has taken your citadel of health, the stomach, and is torturing you with indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, South American Nerveine is the weapon to drive the enemy from his stronghold "at the point of the bayonet," trench by trench, but swift and sure, it always wins.—4

### East End Barber Shop.

Up-to-date in every respect.  
**J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.** 14-1f

### Dyspepsia Cured.

To certify this fact we can refer you to many persons in our immediate vicinity. **ANDERSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE** is the remedy. Prepared at The Medical Hall.  
**FRED L. HOOPER.**

### Broom Sale.

Two Brooms for 25 cents, no more than two lots to any one person, as this is less than regular wholesale price. Having purchased the entire stock of brooms, wood pails, tubs, washboards from retiring merchant these goods will be sold at great bargains until all sold. **BOYLE & SON.**

### Napanee Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board on Friday afternoon August 29th. 1665 cheese were boarded 1063 white and 602 colored.

	NO. WHITE.	COLORS.
Napanee .....	1	80
Centerville .....	3	80
Croydon .....	4	75
Phippen No. 2 .....	5	100
Kingsford .....	6	28
Deseronto .....	7	150
Union .....	8	80
Clairview .....	9	40
Metzler .....	10	..
Odessa .....	11	..
Excelsior .....	12	..
Sillville .....	13	50
Enterprise .....	14	120
Whitman Creek .....	15	75
Tamworth .....	16	75
Forest Mills .....	17	85
Shedfield .....	18	40
Moscow .....	19	..
Bell Rock .....	20	..
Selby .....	21	180
Phippen No. 1 .....	22	90
Camden East .....	23	60
Petworth .....	24	..
Newburgh .....	25	180
Maribank .....	26	100
Empey .....	27	..

863 white and 372 colored sold at 93/80.

**Mr. Jas. A. Willis**, the new proprietor of the Plaza Barber Shop, solicits your patronage. The shop is thoroughly equipped and only first-class workmen are employed. Bath Room in connection, hot or cold water.

## IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY.

For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free.—No Money Required.—Every Man, Woman, Boy, or Girl has the same Opportunity under our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health we make the following most liberal offer:—

If you will send us your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills at 25c. per box, we will give you absolutely Free a beautiful Watch and Chain in either Ladies or Gents' size, or your choice of twenty other premiums such as fine sets of Jewelry, Rings, Violins, Mandolins, Tea Sets, Sateen Skirts, Cameras, etc. Remember we don't want any money until after you sell the Pills and you don't have to sell any more than 12 boxes to get the premiums. This is a bona fide offer from a reliable concern that has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country. Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills are a well known remedy for all diseases of the kidney and bladder, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, nervous troubles, and female complaints, and are for sale by all first class druggists and dealers in medicines in all parts of the world. You have only to show them to sell them. You are not offering something that the people don't know. Our watches are the regular standard size for Ladies or Gentlemen in Nickel or Gun Metal Cases with handsome illuminated dials and time keepers, watches such as no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry, and they will be sent absolutely Free to all who sell only twelve boxes of those wonderful Toxin Pills. Write at once and be the first in your locality to earn one of these beautiful watches and chain. As soon as we receive your letter or post card we will

send you post paid twelve boxes, together with our Illustrated Catalogue and a fully colored card with your name and address on as our authorized agent. In mind that you will not be asked any more than the 12 boxes and we want any money until after you sold them. We bear all the expense are only making this liberal offer as a method of advertising Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills. Don't delay, write at once and earn a beautiful present for yourself for Christmas. Address

**ARNOLD MEDICINE Dept. C 8**  
 50 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

### They are Coming.

The peaches and plums are arriving. Fitzpatrick's direct from the fruit of Niagara district. The stock is all fresh, choice and select, and the price the lowest of the lowest.

**FITZPATRICK'S GROC**  
 Dundas St.

Barley Meal and horse feed for sale. Close's Mills.

**Pill Sense.**—It stands to reason Dr. Agnew's Little Liver Pills will come out of the market many of the new old-timers. A better medicine at less half the price is all the argument need keep the demand what it has been—nomenclature—40 doses 10 cents. They Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all stomach irritations.—5

Chocolates are always acceptable, are especially so if you buy them where they keep the largest and freshest stock **Rikley's Restau**

Glasses in order to suit your eyes properly must be made to order. Dr. McCurg makes the glasses as well as frames to your measure after a thorough examination. Mistakes are impossible he uses the best, latest and most approved methods of eye examinations. Prices just one-half. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Itching, Burning, Creeping, Crav Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes. Agnew's Ointment, Dr. Agnew's ment relieves instantly, and cures T Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, U Blotches, and all Eruptions of the It is soothing and quieting and acts magic in all Baby Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or Rash during teething 35 cents a box.—7

# NANEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

WEDNESDAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1902.

## g News.

Our Carpet chief will who are housecleaning,

Windows, etc.  
and Dens mostly, three lines  
in one of the best American  
and the rich colorings are  
al. Full range of patterns at

Curtains we can show you the  
hung up. And we can show  
take you to see one pair in the

Curtain that we have some  
in. The designs are pretty  
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Doors, some nice qualities at

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in centre to use where windows  
and 25c. yard

## linoleums.

designs with border, 18 inches

in yard, yard and a quarter,

and Tile designs 25c. and

The best floor cover-

## JOTS Local and Otherwise.

For job printing of all kind try The  
Express Office.

The majority of the people of Nananee  
observed Labor Day by laboring.

J. Garratt and Son, occupied their new  
bake shop on Monday for the first time.

Miss Jennie Carson caught a four pound  
black bass down the river one day last week.

Quite a number from Nananee attended  
the Erinsville picnic on Tuesday August  
26th.

F. W. Smith's & Bro's fine building is  
nearing completion and will be ready for  
occupation by October 1st.

S. R. Miller has sold his 160 acre farm,  
on the York Road, to Thomas Manion, who  
will take possession next March.

Allan M. Fraser has purchased the  
Challes property on Piety Hill, and will  
have it put in thorough repair for renting.

Dr. Bissonnette, of Stirling, formerly of  
Napanee, has been appointed Associate  
Coroner in and for the county of Hastings

Large numbers of people witnessed the  
ceremonies at the graves on Sunday, Aug.  
24th, which was the I.O.O.F. decoration  
day.

The song service in the Eastern Metho-  
dist Church on Sunday was postponed,  
owing to the absence of a number of voices  
from the choir.

Mrs. Nixon, of Napanee, while at Ottawa  
Station, last week, had her pocket picked,  
in the purse was twelve dollars and a  
valuable jewel.

A watermelon has been grown in Rocky  
Ford, Cal., this year that measured 5 ft.  
in length and is 8 ft. in circumference. It  
weighs 386 pounds.

Mr. Jack Chatterton has been appointed  
driver for the Canadian Express Co. Mr.  
McCallum having resigned after holding  
the position for 25 years.

Last week Messrs. L. Vaneuver and J.  
C. Gramp guests at The Glenora House,  
Glenora, were successful in landing a  
couple of fine maskinonge.

Mrs. W. N. Hosey has disposed of her  
property on Dundas street to W. Asselstine,  
who a few weeks ago sold his residence on  
West street to F. W. Morris.

The Revere House, Brockville, conducted  
by the late John C. Bann was sold on  
August 30th to Robert Johnson, of Brock-  
ville. The price reported is \$14,000.

Forepaugh & Sells Bros., Buffalo Bill  
Wild West, and Barnum & Bailey shows  
have amalgamated. They will be managed  
by the Barnum & Bailey Co. London, Eng.

Mr. J. F. Smith has purchased the  
evaporating plant in the east end of the  
town. He is receiving a large number of  
apples daily, and the plant is in full swing.  
Mr. D. Benson is in charge.

Wesley Howell, of Belleville, was fined  
last week \$10 and costs or in default one  
month in jail on a charge of assaulting his  
wife and a suspended sentence of one year  
in the Central Prison was imposed on a  
charge of assaulting an officer whilst in the  
discharge of his duty.

A swarm of millions of winged ants has  
suddenly invaded Teplitz, Bohemia, cover-  
ing all streets and roads. They flew into  
the eyes, ears, and noses of passers-by, leav-  
ing painful blots on the skin. In the light

## BEEF TALLOW WANTED IN CAKES

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity deliv-  
ered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

## THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

R. Shipman, Agent.

Must be free of  
all dirt and im-  
purities and not  
burnt.

## The Hot Weather

is coming on and a  
fire at this season of  
year is sometimes  
dreaded. To over-  
come this we will  
keep in stock for the summer months Cooked Cold Meats, to slice in any  
quantity when ordered, Jellied Tongue, Sliced Ham, English Brawn,  
Blood Sausage, Etc.  
We still have some old cheese, also Rogerford's small cheese or will  
cut any quantity required. McLaren's Cream Cheese.  
We are still handling Force Breakfast Food. Selling large quantities  
of Williams Bros. Pickles, which are the best on the market. Cross &  
Blackwell's, Heinz & Morton's pickles in all sized bottles as well as in bulk.  
Fruit of all kinds in season, Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Pine  
Apples, Berries.  
All kinds of green vegetables kept fresh in our green window. You  
are always sure to get them fresh.  
FRESH MEATS—Choice of Beef, Spring Lamb, Pork, Mutton,  
Veal, Roll Bacon, Fearman's Sugar Cured Hams and English Breakfast  
Bacon.

J. F. SMITH.

The Collegiate and the public schools  
opened Tuesday with the full quota of  
pupils.

The Napanee ball team played ball at  
Deeronto on Monday afternoon. The  
score speaks for itself—34—19 in favor of  
Deeronto.

Close's Mills will grind on Saturday,  
6th, and Thursday and Saturday of next  
week. Would like all grists in by noon  
while steam is on. JAS. A. CLOSE. 38a

West Brook private school, corner West  
and Mill Streets, is now open. The books  
music and art materials requisite for the  
pupils supplied by Mrs. Browett at the  
school.

Mr. Joseph Wilson, eldest son of Mr.  
James Wilson, our townsman, died sudden-  
ly at St. Thomas on Thursday of last week.  
Mr. Wilson was engineer on the Michigan  
Central at St. Thomas.

Rev. F. D. Woodcock who is moving to  
Brockville, preached farewell sermons in  
the Parish of Camden East on Sunday.  
He was tendered a farewell social at Cam-  
den East on Monday night, and at  
Newburgh on Tuesday.

Mr. Jack Cathro, who has been ill with  
typhoid fever, and who is now suffering  
from a third relapse, is closing up his  
business in Napanee. As soon as he is  
able to travel he will go to Lindsay where  
he will reside with his parents until he has  
completely recovered.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Robert  
McCoy who died Saturday afternoon, Aug.  
23rd, took place Sunday afternoon. The

## DR. WAUGH, DENTIST. 163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA  
2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:	
A Set of Teeth for .....	\$6 00
A Gold Filling .....	1 00
A Silver Filling .....	50
A Cement Filling .....	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.  
ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.  
50tf

EXAMINATION.  
Newburgh High School examinations.  
PASSED PART I.  
Ray Farley, Ernest weskey,  
Stewart A. Woods, James I. Paul,  
Albert E. McDonald, Edward F. Hinch,  
Madeon F. Thomson, Evelyn J. Grange,  
Mary Breunan, June E. Bell.  
PART I, MATRICULATION.  
Delbert Sexemith, William W. Conway.  
PROMOTIONS TO FORM III.



...s, etc., very sheer and dainty,  
and Doors, some nice qualities at  
much for Bedroom Curtains,  
in centre to use where windows  
and 25c. yard.

## Linoleums.

designs with border, 18 inches

in yard, yard and a quarter,  
rail and Tile designs 25c. and

tile designs. The best floor cover-  
ing, 48c, 65c, 75c. square yard.

## Departments

immense store Whether  
nantee goes with it. If we  
will cheerfully refund the  
ready-to-Wear Suits and  
come and see what we

## Napanee

you post paid twelve boxes, together  
our illustrated Catalogue and beauti-  
colored card with your name and  
address on as our authorized agent. Bear  
in mind that you will not be asked to sell  
more than the 12 boxes and we don't  
it any money until after you have  
them. We bear all the expense and  
only making this liberal offer as a  
nod of advertising Dr. Arnold's English  
n Pills. Don't delay, write at once  
earn a beautiful present for yourself  
Christmas. Address

**ARNOLD MEDICINE CO.,**  
Dept. C 8  
144 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.  
3841

are Coming.

peaches and plums are arriving at  
Patrick's direct from the fruit farms  
in the district. The stock is always  
choice and select, and the prices are  
lowest of the lowest.

**FITZPATRICK'S Groceries**  
Dundas Street,

relief Meal and horse feed for sale at  
J. H. Mills.

**Dr. Senae.**—It stands to reason that  
Agnew's Little Liver Pills will crowd  
the market many of the nauseous  
others. A better medicine at less than  
the price is all the argument needed to  
the demand what it has been—phen-  
omenal—40 doses 10 cents. They cure  
Headache, Biliouaness, and allay all  
stomach irritations.—5

occolates are always acceptable. They  
specially so if you buy them where  
keep the largest and freshest stock.

**Rikley's Restaurant,**

lasses in order to suit your eyes proper-  
ly must be made to order. Dr. Mecklen-  
burg makes the glasses as well as the  
lenses to your measure after a thorough  
examination. Mistakes are impossible, as  
we use the best, latest and most approved  
methods of eye examinations. Prices are  
one-half. Satisfaction guaranteed.

aching, Burning, Creeping, Crawling  
Diseases relieved in a few minutes by  
Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Oint-  
ment relieves instantly, and cures Tet-  
ter, Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers,  
chaps, and all Eruptions of the Skin.  
It soothes and quieting and acts like  
ice in all Baby Humors, Irritation of  
Scalp or Rash during teething time.  
Sents a box.—7

by the Barnard & Bailey Co. London, Eng.

Mr. J. F. Smith has purchased the  
evaporating plant in the east end of the  
town. He is receiving a large number of  
apples daily, and the plant is in full swing.  
Mr. D. Benson is in charge.

Wesley Howell, of Belleville, was fined  
last week \$10 and costs or in default one  
month in jail on a charge of assaulting his  
wife and a suspended sentence of one year  
in the Central Prison was imposed on a  
charge of assaulting an officer whilst in the  
discharge of his duty.

A swarm of millions of winged ants has  
suddenly invaded Teplitz, Bohemia, cover-  
ing all streets and roads. They flew into  
the eyes, ears, and noses of passers-by, leav-  
ing painful blots on the skin. In the light  
of the midday sun the soil shone as though  
covered with countless diamonds.

Monday Chief Rankin received a tele-  
gram from Kingston asking him to be on  
the lookout for the sailing yacht Inona,  
owned by city treasurer Ireland of that  
city which had been stolen from Kingston  
harbor. Chief Rankin found the yacht in  
the river in charge of a couple of young  
fellows from Kingston. He arrested the  
pair and lodged them in the lockup. An  
officer from Kingston came up and they  
were taken back on the midnight train.  
The next day they were before the police  
magistrate and remained until Friday.  
They were allowed out on bail of \$500.  
each. The boat was sent to Kingston on  
Tuesday.

The time has come when, to be master in  
any line, it requires long years of careful  
training and preparation. It is true that  
opportunities open to young men are great-  
er to-day than they ever were before; but,  
on the other hand, there never was a period  
in the world's history when the qualifica-  
tions requisite for success in any line of  
worthy endeavor were of a higher character.  
The artisan, the farmer, the business man,  
the clergyman, the physician, the lawyer,  
the scientist, each in his rank, must prepare  
to reach up to ever-enlarging ideals, if he  
would attain his full height.—O S. Marden,  
in September "Success."

**Two Years Aged.**—"For eight years I  
suffered as no one ever did with rheuma-  
tism; for two years I lay in bed; could not  
so much as feed myself. A friend recom-  
mended South American Rheumatic Cure.  
After three doses I could sit up. To-day I  
am as strong as ever I was."—Mrs. John  
Cook, 287 Clinton street, Toronto.—2

Last week the handsome monument  
erected in memory of the late John W. Bell  
M. P. for Addington, was placed in  
position over his last resting place in Des-  
mond cemetery. The contract for the mon-  
ument was taken by Mr. V. Koubert  
Napanee, and he has performed his task  
with great skill and to the complete satis-  
faction of the committee who had the mat-  
ter in charge. The monument itself is of  
sarcophagus style, and is made of New-  
Brunswick red granite. Its total height is  
over eight feet and it weighs some ten thou-  
sand pounds. The bottom base is of gray  
granite with a rock face finish, being 58x1  
ft. Upon this are built three blocks of  
beautifully polished granite with orna-  
mental panels. On the face of the top die  
is carved a monogram of deceased's initials,  
"J. W. B.", surrounded with a design of  
a triangle and three circles significantly  
symbolizing the Eternity of the Trinity,  
in which the deceased put so much of his  
trust and confidence. On the middle die  
the inscription proper is found, beginning  
at the top with handsomely raised letters  
inscribing the name "John W. Bell, M. P.,  
born March 18th, 1838, died July 5th, 1902.  
"Gone, but not forgotten." In the middle  
of this die at the top is the family name  
"Bell" which is handsomely carved in bas-  
relief. Upon the lower base of the polished  
granite is inscribed "Erected in loving  
memory by his personal friends and  
brethren of the Orange Order."

Catarrah for twenty years and cured  
in a few days.—Hon. George James, of  
Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr  
to Catarrah for twenty years, constant  
hawking, dropping in the throat and pain  
in the head, very offensive breath. I tried  
Dr. Agnew's Catarrah Powder. The first  
application gave instant relief. After  
using a few bottles I was cured. 50  
cents.—1

14 St. Thomas, Ontario, Thursday of last week.  
Mr. Wilson was engineer on the Michigan  
Central at St. Thomas.

Rev. F. D. Woodcock who is moving to  
Brockville, preached farewell sermons in  
the Parish of Camden East on Sunday.  
He was tendered a farewell social at Cam-  
den East on Monday night, and at  
Newburgh on Tuesday.

Mr. Jack Cathro, who has been ill with  
typhoid fever, and who is now suffering  
from a third relapse, is closing up his  
business in Napanee. As soon as he is  
able to travel he will go to Lindsay where  
he will reside with his parents until he has  
completely recovered.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Robert  
McCoy who died Saturday afternoon, Aug.  
23rd, took place Sunday afternoon. The  
deceased was sixty-two years of age and  
a widow of the late Robert McCoy. She  
was a great sufferer from cancer and had  
been confined to her bed for several months  
past.

**Eat what you like.**—Give the digestive  
organs some work to do. These functions  
need exercise as much as any part of the  
human anatomy, but if they're delicate,  
give them the aid that Dr. Von Stan's  
Pineapple Tablets afford and you can eat  
anything that's wholesome and palatable—  
60 in a box, 35 cents.—8

The replanting of grass on wasted cattle  
ranges in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado,  
Utah, Montana, Idaho, and the Dakotas is  
to be attempted by the railways penetrating  
those states. The first problem to be solved  
is the finding of a grass plant suitable for  
stock purposes. Nearly four thousand acres  
will be fenced and divided into thirty plots  
for experiments in planting. These  
Western cattle ranges have been ruined by  
too much crowding and by sheep. It is  
expected that once the feasibility of replant-  
ing proven, the federal and state govern-  
ments will lend their aid to the movement.  
—"Success."

Chester Longwell, of Demorestville, a  
village near Belleville, on Monday after-  
noon was out in a boat on the Bay of  
Quinte duck hunting, when a cartridge  
became jammed in the breach of his gun.  
While trying to extract it he struck it a  
blow with his left hand, causing it to  
explode. The powder flew up into his  
face and eyes and he was knocked down in  
the boat. After a time he managed to  
make his way to the shore, where friends  
brought him to Belleville to consult an eye  
specialist. It was found that a hole had  
been blown through his left hand and his  
arm was terribly burned, and it is now  
doubtful if he will not lose the use of both  
eyes.

"Thought it meant death sure"—Mrs.  
James McKim, of Dunnville, Ont., says of  
her almost miraculous cure from heart  
disease by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart:  
"Until I began taking this remedy I des-  
paired of my life. I had heart failure and  
extreme prostration. One dose gave me  
quick relief and one bottle cured me. The  
sufferings of years were dispelled like  
magic."—3

A Cement Filling..... 25

**PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.**  
**ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.**  
50c

**EXAMINATION.**  
Newburgh High School examinations.  
PASSED PART I.

Ray Farley, Ernest weskey,  
Stewart A. Woods, James I. Paul,  
Albert E. McDonald, Edward F. Hinch,  
Madeion F. Thomson, Evelyn J. Grange,  
Mary Breunan, June E. Bell.

**PART I, MATRICULATION.**  
Delbert Sexsmith, William W. Conway.  
**PROMOTIONS TO FORM III.**

Mary Finn, Maud Fox,  
Bernadetta Kennedy, Edith Keany,  
A. M. Sutton, M. W. Welbanks,  
Frank Welbanks, Jessie Winters,  
Florence Youmans, Clarence Weagant.

**PROVISIONAL.**  
Abi Cranston, Adi Cranston,  
Minnie Nesbit, Ruth Lampkin,  
Percy Madden, James Nichols,  
Frank Leslie.

**PROMOTION TO FORM II.**  
Marsh E. Hinch, Aloysius Finn,  
Harry Martin, Percy Patterson,  
Willie Quinn, Joseph Robinson,  
Earl Shorey, Harry Wager,  
Kenneth Richards, Edith Babcock,  
Gertie Clancy, Bernadetta Dowling,  
Florence Dunlop, Estella Finn,  
Mary Howell, May Hinchie,  
Maggie S. Mitchell, Evelyn McNeill,  
Mary McKay, Elsie Moore,  
Myrtle McGill, Mary McMullen,  
Laura Tompkins, Juanita Thomson,  
Jessie O'Hara, Jessie Wilson,  
Alma Nanaalstine, Maggie Whalen.

**PROVISIONAL.**  
Reggie Martin, G. H. Shade,  
Arthur Weatherill, Myrtle Skinner,  
Edna Martin.

**Briar Pipes—5c. to 25c.**

At The Plaza will be found a choice  
assortment of briar pipes. These pipes  
usually sold for 25 cents, but you can have  
your pick of the lot at prices ranging from  
5c. to 25c.  
**JAS. WILLIS,**  
Plaza Barber Shop.

\$25.00 reward for the arrest of any per-  
son going around selling glasses (cheap  
ready made brass) for pebble and gold, and  
using my name. I warn the public that I  
will not be responsible. It is ridiculous to  
let every pedlar, fakir or pretended optician  
sell you glasses to your most delicate  
organs, the eyes. If your eyes trouble you  
consult Dr. Mecklenburg, the eyesight  
specialist, of Montreal, who will again be  
at Hoffman's drug store, Napanee, Sept.  
29th and 30th. Spectacles and eye-glasses  
made to suit the most difficult eyes at just  
one-half the price you elsewhere pay.  
Come and see for yourself. At McLeod's  
drug store, Kingston, week Sept. 22 to 28.

# SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

## JUST TO HAND.

We have just received a full stock of School Supplies  
consisting of Readers, Histories, Grammars, Geographies,  
Spellers, Scribblers, Exercise Books, Pencils, Erasers,  
Slates, Etc., Etc.

Also a large assortment of Glassware just received  
such as Berry Sets, Pitchers, Tea Sets, Etc., Etc.

These we will sell as is usual with us at very close  
prices at the

**PEOPLE'S FAIR,**  
**McINTOSH BROS.,**

Maybe's Old Stand.

NAPANEE, MADOC, BELLEVILLE and CAMPBELLFORD.



# The Power of Persuasion

## Or Lady Caraven's Labor of Love.

### CHAPTER II.

September had almost passed when the earl mentioned home. He asked his wife if she could tear herself from the dissipations of Paris. He wondered that she looked so bright at going away. He did not know what she was thinking. Here, in this brilliant, sunny Paris, he had not shown any love for her; he had, in fact, hardly seen her—he had treated her as a perfect stranger. But it might be different in his own home—it might be different at Ravensmere, where he would be alone with her; he might learn to care for her then.

"You look pleased at the idea of going," he said, briefly.

"I am pleased," she replied. "Are you not?"

"No. I like Ravensmere; but it is very dull. It is suitable for what people call lovers of nature—the scenery around it is among the finest in England; but I am always dull there."

"We must hope it will be different now," she said, timidly.

He thought she meant because of the increase in his prosperity. She meant because she would be there, and would try to amuse him.

"I do not know," he said. "I fancy it will be pretty much the same."

She turned away, wounded by his coldness.

It was a chill even at the end of October when the Earl and Countess of Caraven reached Ravensmere. No preparations had been made to receive and welcome them. There was no gathering of tenantry. The earl's tenants simply detested the sound of his name. They had been so heavily burdened, so taxed and tormented by the earl's confidential agent, Mr. Blantyre, that they had no welcome left for his master. They considered him an unjust landlord, and they did not scruple to say so. There was no glad shouts of welcome for him; even the curly-headed children had heard so often of the earl's folly and neglect that they had no cheer for him when his carriage drove through the streets of Court Raven.

It was but a sorry welcome home. The earl felt humiliated, disgraced. He remembered to have heard his father speak of the rejoicings when he had brought his young wife home—how that fair bride, his mother, had listened with tears in her eyes to the cheers and cries of welcome—how she had clasped her husband's hand saying: "We will deal with them as we wish Heaven to deal with us." Now he had brought his wife home and not a cheer was raised for him, there was not a cry of welcome, not a smile. Strange voices greeted him, strange faces surrounded him. His wife looked sad and wistful. A brilliant fire was burning in all the rooms, while a chill, gray fog hung like a pall without, but the bright fires and the bright light could not give warmth to their reception.

They dined together almost in silence. Lord Caraven did not tell his wife what a comfort he felt it to see the family plate once more in use. Hildred was slightly overwhelmed by the magnificence of everything

"You have decided, my lady, upon these rooms?" she repeated.

"Yes," said the young countess; "I prefer them to any others. And I will remain here now while my boxes are unpacked. I will not go down again."

Mrs. Hampton thought her decision strange, indeed; it was the young wife's first evening in her husband's home, yet she preferred remaining alone in her rooms while he was alone down stairs.

"Shall I take that message to the earl?" she asked.

Lady Caraven looked up in some surprise.

"Oh, no!" she replied. "Lord Caraven will not expect me."

And the housekeeper, who was a shrewd woman in her way, thought that it seemed a strange kind of marriage where husband and wife preferred solitude to each other's society.

(To Be Continued).

## Confusion of Caste

### CHAPTER XXVIII.

The summer was beginning to pass into autumn when Dorcas ended her visit to Mrs. Harcourt, and went back again to her father's house. She had given her promise by that time to become Frank's wife in two more months.

"You must let me go with you," he said to her, when she was preparing for her journey; but she shook her head.

"Papa would not want you, you know," she told him a little sadly. "He does not love you and he will never love you, I am afraid." So she went home alone.

When she reached Shepton, it was Letty, and not her father, who came to meet her at the station.

"Yes—your papa is well—he's pretty well, my dear—but he didn't seem to care to come out this afternoon," Letty said. "He doesn't go out much now. You see, he misses you—that's how it is. I get him to take a turn with me about the garden on most days; but what he likes best is to sit indoors with his books. You mustn't mind if he doesn't say very much to you at first, my darling. He's got to be very quiet these last weeks."

Dorcas found her father sitting at his desk when, hurrying across the hall, she opened the study door. At the sound of her step he turned his head quickly, but he did not rise; he merely held out his hand.

"Child, so you have come back?" he said.

He looked at her gravely and almost coldly as, after she had kissed him, she stood at his side. The sudden tears had come to her eyes; the sight of the lonely figure had given a sharp pang to her.

When he said to her, after a few moments, "And you have been very happy, have you not, my dear?" for a moment or two she could not speak.

All that first evening he said very little to her. He sat with her and

about her future home. The girl's heart was full, and for a while she could hardly answer him; but she was young, that coming life of hers seemed to her in prospect very bright, and she talked of it to her father presently, with a happy smile upon her lips.

It was on a morning in October that Dorcas was married, very quietly, without either bridesmaids or marriage breakfast. That was her own wish, and the Harcourt's did not oppose it. Mrs. Harcourt came to the wedding, and drove back when it was over to Woodlands; at the church door they all parted.

In almost complete silence Mr. Trelawney and Letty walked home across the fields; with something almost like a groan he re-entered the house, and, not speaking to Letty, passed on into his study; but he left the door behind him open, and when he went into the room she followed him—happily at first, till he turned round and held his hand out to her. They sat down side by side. Presently he laid his head upon her breast, and, for the first time during all the years that they had been man and wife, he called to her for help.

"We must bear this together—and I am very weak. You are the strongest; Letty, you must hold me up," he said.

THE END.

## NEWGATE AND ITS PAST

### LONDON'S FAMOUS JAIL IS BEING TORN DOWN.

#### A Landmark of the City.—Its Victims Numbered by Thousands.

London saw last week the beginning of the end of the old Newgate jail. It has been handed over to a contractor, its ancient stones are being torn down, and soon one of the most striking landmarks of the city will have vanished. Its loss cannot, on the whole, be reasonably regretted even by cockneys themselves, to whom its gloomy walls, blackened by many years of exposure to the soot-laden atmosphere have become one of the most familiar sights in their daily lives. It is in truth an anachronism. Only as a link with the past—and both historically and aesthetically an ugly link—had it an excuse for existence. Notwithstanding its good architectural proportions—its height of only fifty feet was in well-calculated relation to its frontage—it is a repellent, cruel-looking structure, its every line and stone seeming to symbolize denial of liberty and abandonment of hope. It was designed to inspire terror. Its ponderous walls, where they abut upon one of the main lines of the city's traffic, are unbroken by windows. From the lintel of the narrow doorway by which it is entered depends a vicious row of iron spikes; while above the door hangs in ironical adornment

#### A FESTOON OF SHACKLES.

For centuries the site has been devoted to the confinement of criminals. The original New Gate of the city of London, built probably in the fourth century, was constructed with prison cells in its flanking walls; but the first separate Newgate prison was built in the time of one of the Norman kings, either Henry I. or Stephen, and was designed for the incarceration of offenders against the law in London and the county of Middlesex. There is evidence that it was a dismal den, the home of disease and misery. A writer in the year 1419 referred to it as "the heyneuse gaol of Newgate," and Sir Richard Whittington, the famous

side him on the bench, and so other persons took the infection and died.

In Newgate John Howard and M. Fry spent some of their most earnest labors amid scenes which Goldsmith in his "Vicar of Wakefield," described with as much vividness as regard for a sense of decency in readers allowed. The efforts of the philanthropists were only partially and tardily rewarded.

Not until 1858 was the structural arrangement of the interior remodelled, although, in spite of the removal of the worst evils of the "house gaol," it remained notoriously inconvenient and unsuitable for its purpose. Now for several years it has been used only for the temporary incarceration of prisoners awaiting trial in the adjoining Old Bailey court house. This court, inseparably associated with Newgate. The court house shared the destruction of the prison by the "No Popery" rioters and was subsequently rebuilt and enlarged.

The "Press Yard" within the precincts of the court obtained its name from the fact that there torture was applied to unwilling prisoners to compel them to plead guilty. The rack was only one of the means of pressure thus exerted. The latest recorded instance of torture of a prisoner at the Old Bailey was in 1734.

When in 1783 Tyburn ceased to be the place for the public execution of criminals the street in front of the Old Bailey was used for the purpose. Here was reared a gallows with three cross beams to accommodate

THREE ROWS OF VICTIMS, and it is recorded that between February and December, 1785, condemned prisoners were hanged from these beams by the "new drop" which was considered an advance upon the old method of drawing away from beneath the convict feet the cart on which he stood while the rope was adjusted about his neck. The following year saw the last observance of the custom of burning the body of an executed criminal.

Public executions continued to take place at the Old Bailey in the year 1868, when it was enacted that hangings should take place within the walls of prisons and out of sight of the public. Until that time a hanging was an event in the lives of thousands of low-class Londoners, a sight which they would forego many other pleasures to see.

Hardly less fascinating to the Cockney crowd was the exposure of evil-doers in the Old Bailey pillory. Originally designed for the punishment of cheats, forgers, perjurers, forestallers of markets and similar offenders, the pillory soon became a place of torture for the victims of tyranny. The use of the pillory was abolished only the year that Queen Victoria ascended the British throne, although its use for the punishment of any crime except perjury had been forbidden several years earlier.

A mere list of the prisoners who have been detained in Newgate would open introductions to endless chapters of England's and London's history. Passing by those whose names are connected with the prison destroyed in 1780—although they include such heroes of romance as Jack Sheppard and Jonathan Wild—there have been among the inmates of the present jail many persons famous, or infamous, in the annals of crime.

Here were confined the Cato street conspirators who planned the wholesale murder of a British Cabinet, a dinner party; and here, too, five ringleaders were hanged in sight of an enormous crowd. Bellingham, who assassinated Prime Minister Perceval in 1812; G. C. Ford, who shot at Queen Victoria

with us." Now he had brought his wife home and not a cheer was raised for him; there was not a cry of welcome, not a smile. Strange voices greeted him, strange faces surrounded him. His wife looked sad and wistful. A brilliant fire was burning in all the rooms, while a chill, gray fog hung like a pall without, but the bright fires and the bright light could not give warmth to their reception.

They dined together almost in silence. Lord Caraven did not tell his wife what a comfort he felt it to see the family plate once more in use. Hildred was slightly overwhelmed by the magnificence of everything around. How little she dreamed that her fortune preserved the grand old place from utter ruin—that but for her the massive plate, the beautiful pictures, even the old walls themselves, would have passed from the Caravens, and the family name would have been written in the dust!

Perhaps some such thought occurred to him as he looked at the sweet face before him; perhaps that thought made him feel a little more kindly toward Hildred.

After all she had saved him from ruin. He might think what he would of her—she was a money-lender's daughter—she had been given to him with her money in exchange for his title and position—her father was cunning, shrewd, and mercenary, unscrupulous and ambitious—yet she had certainly saved him from the blackest ruin that could fall on mortal man. It made him feel a little more kindly toward her, but he did not love her—nothing was further from his thoughts; still he remembered that but for her he would never have seen Ravensmere again.

That gave him the idea that she, too, was entitled to some consideration. He had told her father frankly enough that he should never like her, and he knew that he never should. But the money she had brought him saved him from ruin. He ought to study her comfort, and be grateful to her. After dinner was over, instead of lingering over his claret, he joined her into the drawing-room.

Perhaps the hour that followed was the happiest Hildred had known since her marriage. At the Hotel Maurice, although he had been careful to show her every kindness, he had not thought of her or studied her. At Ravensmere it was quite different. The servants, he knew, would watch him closely, and would make their own comments on his behavior; and if they saw that he slighted his wife, they would imitate his example quickly enough. That he would not allow. She was only a money-lender's daughter—a woman he could never like—but she had saved him from ruin; she should at least be respected.

She chose her rooms in the western wing—rooms that opened on to a broad beautiful terrace—from the windows of which one saw pleasant glimpses of garden and distant landscape. The housekeeper, Mrs. Hampton, showed her over the whole suite. Lady Caraven preferred these.

"Your ladyship has decided then on this suite?" said the housekeeper. Lady Caraven did not even hear her; she was looking sadly round the rooms. How many years would this be her home? How many long weary hours of suspense and pain would she pass here? Would she soon tire of this gilded splendor? She would be always alone—her rooms always silent and desolate; no loving face would brighten them, no glad voices cheer them. Alone, all her life! No wonder that she turned with a sigh from the flower-wreathed window.

The housekeeper looked curiously at the young face with the sad sweet eyes.

hall, she opened the study door. At the sound of her step he turned his head quickly, but he did not rise; he merely held out his hand.

"Child, so you have come back?" he said.

He looked at her gravely and almost coldly as, after she had kissed him, she stood at his side. The sudden tears had come to her eyes; the sight of the lonely figure had given a sharp pang to her.

When he said to her, after a few moments, "And you have been very happy, have you not, my dear?" for a moment or two she could not speak.

All that first evening he said very little to her. He sat with her and Letty, and seemed to listen while she talked to her mother, but he said hardly anything to her himself, and never uttered Frank's name. In the twilight she asked him if he would not come out into the garden with her, but he shook his head.

"Not to-night, my dear—not to-night," he said.

"Is he angry with me still?" Dorcas asked her mother, sadly, when she went to bed, and she cried a little before she fell asleep.

As the days went on, Mr. Trelawney came by degrees to seem to expect her to sit in the study with him again—to look for her if she was long in coming—to fall once more into the old habit of taking help from her in his work. He was kind and tender to her, too, but it was always in a grave way; they never jested together; he never for a long time asked her any questions about Frank, nor made any direct reference to her marriage. Sometimes—with a certain gladness, and yet not without a momentary natural pang—she noticed that he would turn from her to her mother, and ask for little services from Letty that she had always done for him of old. He was very gentle to his wife, and would sit sometimes holding her hand in his.

He had answered a letter that Dorcas had written to him from the Dover House after Frank's arrival there, asking for his consent to her marriage in the autumn, so that she knew he was not ignorant of the time when she was to go away; but for several weeks after her return home he never spoke to her about her leaving them.

The period of her stay was almost half past before one night, as they sat alone, he said to her, abruptly—

"We shall have been together, my dear, for one-and-twenty years."

"Yes, for twenty-one years," he repeated after a minute. "That is a long time, Dorcas—and we have been very happy with one another. No father and daughter in this world, I think, were ever happier. You must remember me a little still when you are gone. Yes, yes,"—for she tried to interrupt him—"I know you will, I know you will, my dear. Only you are going to begin your real life now—and I am ending mine."

She took his hand, and hid her face upon it, and the tears came as she tried to say something about the pain of this time passing away; but the broken sentence reached no ending.

"You know I would not keep you if I could," he said, after a little while. "I may have seemed very selfish, but I would not do that. You shall go to your new home with your father's whole heart's blessing. Love your husband, my dear; make him happy; tell him I give you to him!—my own treasure!—to be a light in his house, as you have been in mine."

He took her in his arms after that, and broke into one deep sob as he clasped her to him. A few minutes afterwards, as they were sitting hand in hand, he spoke to her a little about Frank, and for the first time asked her some questions

#### A FLEET OF SHACKLES.

For centuries the site has been devoted to the confinement of criminals. The original New Gate of the city of London, built probably in the fourth century, was constructed with prison cells in its flanking walls; but the first separate Newgate prison was built in the time of one of the Norman kings, either Henry I. or Stephen, and was designed for the incarceration of offenders against the law in London and the county of Middlesex. There is evidence that it was a dismal den, the home of disease and misery. A writer in the year 1419 referred to it as "the heynouse gaol of Newgate," and Sir Richard Whittington, the famous Lord Mayor, whose history has furnished the nursery legends of Dick Whittington and his cat, bequeathed money in his will for its improvement. It continued to serve its purpose, and witnessed the wretched lives and deaths of thousands of victims for nearly seven centuries.

The present prison, whose destruction has now begun, is of comparatively recent date. It was in course of construction in 1780 close to the site of the old building when the latter was burned by the "No Popery" rioters led by the notorious Lord George Gordon. Part of the new building was demolished with the old. The damage was made good and the new jail completed in 1783. The story of the Gordon riots is well known. The wild Protestant mob burnt not only Newgate prison, but also the Fleet prison, the Marshalsea, the King's Bench prison, and two others, liberating the prisoners and debtors who were immured in all. From the dark cells of old Newgate criminals emerged pale and terrified dragging the fetters from which they could not free themselves and wondering what fate was in store for them. Many of them were seized by their deliberators and carried off in triumph on horses; but for several of them liberty was short lived and they were retaken by the officers of the law.

The easy success of the rioters on this occasion thoroughly scared the authorities and the governors of the Bank of England. Measures were at once taken to prevent such triumphs of mob rule in future, and from that time dates the custom of mounting every night a company of the Foot Guards to protect the vaults and offices of the bank. The nightly march of this armed guard to take up its duties in Threadneedle street is still one of the familiar sights of the city of London.

Upon the new prison descended the evil reputation which had clung to its predecessor as a centre of wretchedness and disease. Prisoners who could control money were allowed to buy the use of a bed and some food and clothing at exorbitant prices from the jailer; but the luck of the penniless prisoner was calamitous indeed.

#### HERDED LIKE ANIMALS.

Half-clad and half-starved, the poor wretches existed in misery until, as was often the case, the deadly jail fever ended their sufferings. Indeed, condemnation to a long term of imprisonment in Newgate jail was a death sentence, compared with which that of committal to the gallows was merciful. In the ravages of the fever the innocent victim of an enemy's infamously employed power was often brought to death alongside the vilest criminal which the city sheltered. The disease was a leveller of all human distinctions.

Lord George Gordon, while undergoing sentence for the treason which culminated in the destruction of the old prison, died in the new one from jail fever. Not many years before a jail delivery spread the disease from the prisoners to the court before whom they were tried, and the Lord Mayor, two judges who sat be-

fore chapters of England's and London history. Passing by those who names are connected with the prison destroyed in 1780—although they include such heroes of romance as Jack Sheppard and Jonathan Wild—there have been among the mates of the present jail many sons famous, or infamous, in annals of crime.

Here were confined the Cato street conspirators who planned the wholesale murder of a British Cabinet at a dinner party; and here, too, five ringleaders were hanged in sight of an enormous crowd. Here, too, was the assassin of the Minister Percival in 1812; George Ford, who shot at Queen Victoria in 1840; Courvoisier, the murderer of Lord William Russell in the 'sixties; and McNaughton, who shot Mr. Drummond in mistake for Robert Peel, are but a few of the men whose crimes brought them during the nineteenth century, within Newgate's walls, from bey which many of them never pass except to learn, in the words of their number, "the last great secret."

#### GREAT AIRSHIP.

Being Built by Prof. Bell, Inventor of the Telephone.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, telephone fame, is hard at work at Baddeck, Cape Breton, on a flying machine. He has taken great interest in this matter for some years and was in hopes that the machine which Prof. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, was said to be perfecting a few years ago would prove a success. His machine was so far successful that Prof. Langley was able to make a fly to some extent, but nothing has been heard about it for a long time, and Prof. Bell has taken up the problem. He has been constructing a flying machine in Cape Breton nearly all the summer, and word comes that it is nearing completion. While the utmost secrecy is maintained it is reported that the machine is 20 feet long and is composed of 75 distinct parts, enclosed internally by canvas, or the finer portions by linen and stretched on piano wire, some miles of which were used in the construction of the machine, which said to resemble a huge kite.

Prof. Bell has a summer residence at Baddeck, overlooking a lake which is said to be one of the finest sheets of water in Eastern Canada. He has been experimenting there several summers with kites, having used 150 in all, and has tabulated the varying angles of elevation at the different shapes. It has been his aim to embody the data thus obtained in the flying machine that has been constructing this summer. How great a success his efforts be cannot be told until he makes test.

He (feeling his way to a knowledge of her accomplishments)—"Can darn stockings, Arabella?" (with distant frigidity)—"I don't pect to marry a man who has wear darned stockings."

"My son," said the economical mother, "these cigars are better than the smoked at your age." "Father replied the youth, "it pains me to do it, but I am compelled to say that they are better than the cigars you smoke now."

"I say, when are you going to pay this bill?" asked the angry lecturer. "Haven't the least idea," calmly replied the doctor; "but do let it worry you. I would rather owe you that bill for a hundred years than cheat you out of a cent."



him on the bench, and sixty persons took the infection and

Newgate John Howard and Mrs. pent some of their most earnest amid scenes which Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," describes with as much vividness as he for a sense of decency in his efforts. The efforts of these philanthropists were only partially ardily rewarded.

until 1858 was the structural gement of the interior remodel- though, in spite of the removal the worst evils of the "hedge- gaol," it remained notorious- convenient and unsuitable for purpose. Now for several years been used only for the tem- incarceration of prisoners trial in the adjoining Old court house. This court is ably associated with New- The court house shared the action of the prison by the Popery" rioters and was subse- rebuilt and enlarged.

"Press Yard" within the pre- of the court obtained its from the fact that there tor- was applied to unwilling pris- to compel them to plead to ar. The rack was only one of means of pressure thus exerted. atest recorded instance of the re of a prisoner at the Old v was in 1734

n in 1783 Tyburn ceased to e place for the public execution ninals the street in front of ld Bailey was used for the se. Here was reared a gallows three cross beams to accomo-

#### FREE ROWS OF VICTIMS.

It is recorded that between ary and December, 1785, 96 uned prisoners were hanged on beams by the "new drop." was considered an advance the old method of drawing from beneath the convicts' the cart on which he stood the rope was adjusted about ck. The following year saw st observance of the custom of ng the body of an executed nal.

lic executions continued to place at the Old Bailey until ear 1868, when it was enacted hangings should take place n the walls of prisons and out ght of the public. Until that a hanging was an event in the of thousands of low-class Lon- s, a sight which they would y many other pleasures to see. dly less fascinating to the old- Cockney crowd was the ex- e of evil-doers in the Old v pillory. Originally designed he punishment of cheats, for- perjurors, forestallers of the ts and similar offenders, the y soon became a place of torture e victims of tyranny. The use e pillory was abolished only in ear that Queen Victoria ascen- e British throne, although its r the punishment of any crime t perjury had been forbidden d years earlier.

ere list of the prisoners who e been detained in Newgate l open introductions to endless ers of England's and London's y. Passing by those whose s are connected with the old n destroyed in 1780—although include such heroes of romance ck Sheppard and Jonathan —there have been among the in- e of the present jail many per- famous, or infamous, in the s of crime

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## ON THE FARM.

### STUDY CONDITIONS.

What one can grow with profit another can only grow at a loss, because of the conditions of the market. The first consideration of importance is, to grow such fruits and vegetables only as can be grown to perfection in your locality. That matter settled study your markets, and this is a study, as the market- ing of fruits and vegetables during the past 25 years has undergone a radical change. The question arises, what can be grown to the best advantage, or with the greatest profits?

The first consideration is, what vegetables or fruits will be the most productive in the soil and situation we have for them? At the same time which will reach the greatest degree of perfection? It is quality not quantity that brings the highest price, consequently the most remunerative. It is an axiom in agriculture that there are certain districts in all countries, and some particular farms in each, which are famous for the production of a given crop, as for instance, celery, which in some localities has a richer, nutty flavor than in others; in such localities it should be made a specialty. In our locality the lima bean, while fairly good, does not compare in richness with those grown on a heavy loam, or rich alluvial soil. And such is the case with all other fruits and vegetables. Consequently we should grow, for the markets we are to supply, such classes and varieties as will give the greatest satisfaction.

In regard to those favored localities their advantages arise not less from the nature and properties of the soil being favorable to the production of one particular vegetable or fruit, than to the infinitely greater care and attention which is paid to the growing of the crop. Many of our farmers say the extra quality of their productions is largely due to extra care given to their cultivation.

After ascertaining what you can produce, the next step is to know what the market demands, then grow accordingly. In supplying a local market a much greater variety will be required than if growing for the markets in the large cities, which are in a great measure supplied by those who grow largely of a single variety. This is much better for the gardener, as he can keep every rod of his soil constantly at work doing something, and land suffers from idleness as much as individuals.

In all cases, the proper method to pursue is to keep the land constantly at work. It is no more exhausting to the land to raise a crop of vegetables than a crop of weeds, and nature will not permit idleness in the soil; if it is not employed with the useful it will be with the useless. Whenever there is a vacant spot cover it with spinach if nothing else is wanted. As a fertilizer for some other crop it is valuable, if it can be sold, and there is always a demand for it, it is doubly valuable.

### FEEDING YOUNG TURKEYS.

After the eggs are all hatched and the young turks are taken off and placed in their house and yard, give them their first meal which should be stale bread crumbs soaked in milk, and hard-boiled eggs. Boil an egg five minutes and it will be tough and

butter. At the same show there were on exhibition other cows of the same breed and practically the same size and weight which produced only 2 to 3 gallons of milk and barely 1 pound of butter. It would be a mistake to suppose that the feeding of one of the last named would cost as much as the six-gallon cow, because, as a rule, the better milker a cow is the more food will she consume. It is only natural that a cow yielding 6 gallons of milk should require a much more liberal food ration than one producing less than half that quantity. The difference in the cost of feeding the cows in question would not, however, be anything like so marked as their relative milk yields would suggest. In practice it is found that cows producing only 1½ gallons to 2 gallons—that is, 6 to 8 quarts—per day cost as much to keep as those yielding double that quantity. It is only when calculations of this kind are gone into that the difference between good and bad milkers can be properly estimated. At least occasional tests should be made of the milk which all the cows in a herd are producing, and a similar test should be made of the food which they are consuming, and if it is found, as it is to be feared will be only too frequently the case, that the animals are not giving a sufficient return for the cost of the food which they are disposing of, they should be got rid of at the first opportunity, and their places filled by others capable of giving a better return for the food.

### WEEDY MILK.

There are weedy pastures in the land and there are pastures free from weeds. It is plain that the more milk from clean pastures and not from weedy pastures we have in the creamery, the better the chance to get a good flavor. The creamery manager, in order to manage, must know the farm conditions of each and every patron, and the weedy milk must be separated so as to run as little milk as possible into the cream. As it is not practicable to keep all the milk from clean pastures separate from that coming from weedy pastures at the weigh can—at least it may not be practicable—the proper caper is to separate all the cream, thick and rich, running the minimum of milk into the cream, then take same cans of milk from patrons with pastures free from weeds, patrons who are neat and tidy, who keep the milk pure and uncontaminated, and dump this milk straight into the cream vat in sufficient quantity to insure the right percentage of fat in the cream and cause it to ripen in time. This is a winning method—a winner because it is founded upon nature and common sense.

### HOW THINGS LOOK AT FORTY.

Men of Mature Age Cannot Account for Follies of Youth.

The chief distinction between 20 and 40 seems to be that the youth is buoyed with the wisdom of conceit, whereas the man is burdened with the conceit of wisdom.

It is a very silly thing to generalize from one's personal experience. Nearly all the men I know are liars, yet doubtless I touch elbows with truth every day, says a writer.

At 20 you blush when a man praises you; at 30 you think him a clever fellow; at 40 you wonder what he wants.

Be prepared from early youth to make the most splendid self-sacrifices, provided you do not change your mind as to their utility.

The cynic is the most conceited of human beings. He believes all men are knaves or fools, and excepts himself.

## NEWEST WAR MATERIAL

THE WORLD'S GREATEST GUN-POWDER FACTORIES.

Helmet of Chromium Steel—A New Color for Torpedo Boats.

It is interesting to note that powder manufactured for guns remained an article of export up to the middle of the nineteenth century, and after a brief term, during which every nation made its own powder, is again an article of export, and is likely to remain so for some time to come. The original invention of black gunpowder was slow to develop, so that for a long time no great improvements took place, and consequently there was no rivalry in this respect between nations. But, as time went on and improvements began, each nation felt the necessity of having its own powder factories, at least for military purposes, under State control, all foreigners being carefully excluded from working in them. Other considerations led to the same result, such as the danger of transportation (although that has been practically overcome by our easy-running railways of to-day). Again, the various nations, in time of peace, used so little that a few factories could produce all that was needed, and no extensive plants were required. Finally, the greatest reason was that the process of manufacture was so simple, and the necessary ingredients so abundant and easily obtained, that no nation had any difficulty in establishing its own factories. This is the most important point of difference between the old powder and the new, between

### THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

The invention of cotton powder, or gun-cotton, in Austria, of compressed black powder in the United States and Germany, and of Nobel's explosive gelatine in England, changed all this, and powders and explosives became once again articles of production on a large scale. The manufacture of these articles of commerce was abandoned by all those States in which the necessary ingredients and chemical reagents were not commercially manufactured, such as sulphuric and nitric acids, alcohol, ether, phenol and other similar tar products. Modern powders require long and complex chemical processes, not only for their manufacture, but also for obtaining the original ingredients, hence, the plants for the factories are very extensive, and nations which did not possess, as articles of commerce, the ingredients and reagents in sufficient quantity, could not compete with those that did.

But, the desire of each nation to possess its own powder, and the best, was still strong, and almost every nation invented a special powder and kept the process of manufacture secret. The next discovery, however, was that the arm for the old powder would not do for the new, and that the arm, the powder charge and the projectile were not three independent things, but had to be co-ordinated for harmonious action. Then began the struggle, lasting for thirty years, between gun and powder, every new powder causing a change in the gun, and every new gun suggesting a new powder. The test of all this various material, however, principally in colonial wars has gradually led to some uniformity of opinion as regards powder, and to-day, all the military powders used are comprised under two classes: gun cotton powder and

### NITRO-GLYCERINE POWDERS.

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## GREAT AIRSHIP.

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of. Alexander Graham Bell, of hone fame, is hard at work at eck, Cape Breton, on a flying ine. He has taken great int in this matter for some years, was in hopes that the machine h Prof. Langley, of the Smith- n Institution, at Washington, said to be perfecting a few years would prove a success. This ine was so far successful that Langley was able to make it o some extent, but nothing has heard about it for a long time Prof. Bell has taken up the lem. He has been constructing lying machine in Cape Breton y all the summer, and word now s that it is nearing completion. ile the utmost secrecy is main- d it is reported that the ma- is 20 feet long and is com- l of 75 distinct parts, each l internally by canvas, or in ner portions by linen and silk, ched on piano wire, some five of which were used in the con- tion of the machine, which is to resemble a huge kite. f. Bell has a summer residence adeck, overlooking a lake i is said to be one of the finest s of water in Eastern Canada, as been experimenting there for al summers with kites, having 150 in all, and has tabulated aying angles of elevation, for liferent shapes. It has been his to embody the data thus ob- d in the flying machine that he een constructing this summer. great a success his efforts will not be told until he makes a

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## FEEDING YOUNG TURKEYS.

After the eggs are all hatched and the young turks are taken off and placed in their house and yard, give them their first meal which should be stale bread crumbs soaked in milk, and hard-boiled eggs. Boil an egg five minutes and it will be tough and indigestible, but boil it half an hour and it will be easily crumbled. When four or five days old begin feeding curds, and give all the sour milk they will drink. Chop onion tops and lettuce and give with the food until they begin picking young and tender grass. Twice or three times a week give a little pepper in the food. Don't give too much—their mouths are not lined with sheet iron—but season as if you expected to eat it yourself.

By the third week, begin feeding cooked corn meal. Do not give a full meal at first, but add a little more each day, until at four or five weeks they are to be fed entirely on cooked corn meal, with all the sour milk they will drink. Never feed any raw meal to your turkeys. It should always be cooked by baking until the turkeys are 2½ months old. Feeding meal too soon, feeding uncooked meal and feeding grain before they are able to digest it will kill fully one-half of the brood.

When six or eight weeks old, feed cracked corn or wheat screenings at night. From the time when you begin feeding until they are fully feathered and have thrown out the red on their heads, feed five or six times a day; then if insects are plenty they will thrive on two meals a day, cooked corn meal and potatoes in the morning and cracked corn or other grain at night.

The chief cause of mortality among young turkeys is their exposure to wet before they are fully feathered. The ordinary turkey raiser trusts a good deal to the instinct of the mother turkey, and the mother turkey, if left to herself, squats down just where night overtakes her, gets up early in the morning and wanders around in the wet grass in search for food long before you think of getting out of bed. A hen mother will be very apt to bring her brood home at nightfall, but for the first few nights you will have to drive the turkey mother home. After being driven home a few nights she will probably come home without any urging, especially if you give her a good meal after she goes into the pen.

Should a sudden shower come up while the young turkeys are out foraging, drive them to their coops. If any get chilled and refuse to eat, take them to the house, dry and warm them thoroughly, return to the mother and give a good feed with plenty of red pepper or ginger mixed in. Where insect forage is abundant, turkeys will pick the greater part of their living for three or four months and in such localities it will do to turn them out after they are three months old without any breakfast, but they should always have a handful of grain at night, even if they come home with full crops.

## COST OF FEEDING.

At a milking trial held in connection with one of the recent summer shows in England, the cow which was awarded the first prize produced over 6 gallons of milk in the day, and her milk was so rich in quality that it produced over 4 pounds of

with the conceit of wisdom.

It is a very silly thing to generalize from one's personal experience. Nearly all the men I know are liars, yet doubtless I touch elbows with truth every day, says a writer.

At 20 you blush when a man praises you; at 30 you think him a clever fellow; at 40 you wonder what he wants.

Be prepared from early youth to make the most splendid self-sacrifices, provided you do not change your mind as to their utility.

The cynic is the most conceited of human beings. He believes all men are knaves or fools, and excepts himself.

Friendship is a benefit association (limited) which, by going bankrupt, enables you to discover that you are your own best friend.

Persons who have never nursed an illusion may have laid up a dollar or two, but all their money can never buy the delights of the dreamer.

What a shock to the virtuous man who late in life discovers that the principles he fought hardest for were only prejudices.

It is an appalling possibility that at 50 I may pity the fool of 40—myself—as at present I cannot account for my folly at 25.

A compensation of personal tragedy is that it frequently quickens the victim's sense of humor.

A pessimist is not a good many things he thinks he is, but he is something he never thought of—one who is constantly trying to stand in his own shadow.

An optimist is a good many things he thinks he isn't; but chiefly he is simply a person afraid to face the truth.

A keen sense of the ridiculous may be a bar to success, but as long as you keep it you will never feel yourself wholly a failure.

## ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

### Some of the Latest Parliamentary Petitions Presented.

There is a welcome flavor of the flowery East in the ninth report on Public Petitions to Parliament, which atones for such practical subjects as the Grocers' Licenses Bill, with its signatures for and against, says the London Express.

The language in the petitions from some of the King's Indian subjects makes exhilarating reading.

One Sir Ame-roon, with several members of the family, is evidently on bad terms with a sect dwelling in Vizagapatam, who are endeavoring to wrest some ancestral property from him.

"In the Town of Vizagapatam," he declares, "there is a quite inferior class of community called Jamath Musliman community."

"Their occupation is tailory, horse-grooms, kitchen maity business, peons, cultivation, selling firewood."

"Their females sell firewood, ghee in the public market without ghosha. Besides they commit all sorts of mean works."

He sums up this:—"We humbly request your honorable Parliament that what kind of justice is this. It is almost unjustifiable."

Another petitioner is Juagl Kishore, who alleges that he was "lawlessly and unmercifully convicted" in a certain case of misappropriation of State money.

"The petitioner is a resident of Bharatpur, and his forefathers had been serving this State since posterities."

After pointing out that "on the most auspicious day of the coronation of the most august Sovereign several life convicts will be released," he winds up hopefully:—"For this act of extreme kindness your humble petitioner will ever pray for your long life and prosperity."

be co-ordinated for harmonious action. Then began the struggle, lasting for thirty years, between gun and powder, every new powder causing a change in the gun, and every new gun suggesting a new powder. The test of all this various material however, principally in colonial wars has gradually led to some uniformity of opinion as regards powder, and to-day, all the military powders used are comprised under two classes: gun cotton powder and

## NITRO-GLYCERINE POWDERS.

France was the first to use gun cotton in a military gunpowder, but Germany was the first to develop this manufacture. In England there are many private factories of gun-cotton powders, but they are largely worked according to German processes. Russia has lately added its quota to the world's inventive work by the invention of pyrocollodion, considered by some experts the best of guncotton powders.

Germany stands pre-eminent as a powder making nation; nearly all the nations which do not possess their own national powder factories use its powder—the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chili, the United States of Colombia, Spain, Holland, Mexico, Servia, Turkey and Uruguay, besides Denmark, Japan, Portugal, Roumania and Sweden, which use German powder in part. The great German powder works are the national works at Spandau, those at Cologne-Rothwell, and those at Troisdorf.

Italy's powder works are located at Avigliana and Fontana Livi. The Russian powder is made at Ochta and Michailow-Shosta, the Swiss powder at Worblaufen, the Belgian at Wetteren, and France, England and Austria-Hungary have their own national factories.

In order that the field artillery may do its full duty on the battlefield it is generally admitted that the cannoners should if practicable, be protected against infantry and shrapnel fire. The cannoners are partially protected by the shield used on the modern rapid-fire field pieces. In order to more fully protect them, France is experimenting with chromium steel helmets for the cannoners who carry the ammunition between limbers or caissons and pieces, since they are entirely exposed during their passage.

## FROM ONE TO THE OTHER.

Germany is engaged in experiments to determine the best color of torpedo boats to lessen their visibility by day. Deep black has been in general use for the past twenty years, but now these smaller vessels are to receive a gray-brown color. Of course, there is no single color that is best for all geographical regions, but this has been found the most effective for the purpose in the North Sea, and generally in northern waters. The German battleships are painted gray-blue, as being the least visible by day, since, with that color, they do not stand out in a marked way against the water, the sky, the coast or the powder smoke. The British gave their earliest torpedo boat destroyers a gray color, and the French tried that color on their warships years ago. Both nations, however, gave it up, because in some waters and under certain conditions of light the gray-brown was more rapidly visible than black. Nevertheless, Germany has now decided on it, after exhaustive experiments.

## A SIGN OF WEALTH.

"Their wealth must be prodigious."

"It is. They own two automobiles."

She—"Have you ever loved another?" He—"Yes, of course. Did you think I'd practice on a nice girl like you?"

# The Power of Persuasion

## Or Lady Caraven's Labor of Love.

### CHAPTER III.

A beautiful evening in October; it was as though some of the warmth and sweetness of summer had returned for a while. The sky was blue, the colors of the sunset were gorgeous, the foliage of the trees was magnificent; autumn flowers were blooming, autumn tints were over the land. It was twilight, and Lord Caraven, having no one to play at billiards with him, sauntered restlessly through the rooms, thinking to himself how foolish he had been not to provide himself with a companion for that most interesting of all games.

"I must not let this happen again," he said. "To live here alone requires more strength of mind than I am possessed of."

It did not occur to him that he was alone—that he had a fair young wife near him. He never thought of her at all. He would not have remembered her existence but that, wandering aimlessly along the terrace, he saw her in the drawing-room.

He almost owned to himself that there could not have been a lovelier picture. Wishing to finish something she was reading, she had brought her book to the window and couched down where the light fell. He saw a fair, flower-like face, a shining wealth of dark hair in which lay gleaming pearls, a flowing mass of purple velvet upon which the white arms shone like snow on a purple crocus; the lovely figure, the graceful attitude, the picturesque dress, cut square in the front, leaving the white neck bare, the wide hanging sleeves, the slender white hands—all made a picture that he must have admired had the subject been any other than the money-lender's daughter.

Seeing her, he thought it was possible she understood something of billiards, although "women never knew anything useful." She saw him, and fancying from his manner that he wished to speak to her, she opened the window and went out to him.

"You will be cold," he said, with unusual thoughtfulness.

She went back to the drawing-room in search of a silvery scarf that she used. She threw it carelessly over her head and shoulders, where it looked so picturesque, and became her so well that he could not help noticing it.

"This is dull work, being here alone," he said.

"It is dull for both of us," she replied, briefly.

"We will ask some nice people down at once: this kind of thing will never do. I wanted to ask you, do you know anything of billiards?"

"Billiards?" she repeated wonderingly.

"Yes—many ladies play remarkably well. It is such a great resource."

"Do you want me to play with you?" she asked, quickly.

"Yes; I am bored to death. I am tired of smoking. I never read much, and there is nothing to do!"

"Extraordinary," she cried—"nothing to do!"

"What do you mean?" he asked.

"I mean nothing. I am very

do not. It is the greatest puzzle I ever had."

"Did your father tell you that I loved you?"

"No," she replied, thoughtfully, "he did not. Indeed he assured me that love was not needful for happiness. He never said you loved me—he said you wanted to marry me."

"And what else? Go on. What else?"

"That if I consented his highest ambition would be gratified."

Lord Caraven murmured some terrible words between his closed lips.

"Then he never told you why this marriage was forced upon me?"

"No, he never told me that."

"Then I will tell you now. He compelled me to marry you—and I begin to perceive that he has sacrificed you as well as myself."

"Sacrificed is?" she repeated.

"You cannot mean the word!"

"I do mean it, both for myself and you," he replied. "I will tell you, Lady Caraven; it is right that you should know the truth. I have been a spendthrift and a prodigal. I have owed your father the sum of sixty thousand pounds—I had mortgaged Ravensmere to him. I was also deeply in debt to others. I had literally come to my last shilling; disgrace, ruin, poverty and shame were all before me. Your father had the management of my affairs, and when I asked him what I was to do, he told me he had two hundred thousand pounds and a daughter."

A low cry came from her lips, and she covered her face with her hands.

"I am sorry to pain you," he said—"sorry to distress you—but it is better that you should know the real truth. Your father is ambitious; his hopes were fixed on your marriage. He offered me the alternative—I could choose beggary, ruin, shame, disgrace, the total annihilation of my house and name, or I could choose the money and marry you. Your fortune has saved me from worse than death. I am sorry to tell you this story; but it is best that you should know the truth."

"Yes," she agreed, despairingly, "it is best."

She drew her hands from her face and looked at him. What nature of man could he have been that the anguish and despair on that girlish face did not touch him?

"Then you have never loved me, never cared for me?" she said, faintly.

"No. I am grateful to you; I can say no more."

He saw her draw the silvery shawl round her shoulders and shudder as though she were seized with violent cold.

"I feel now," he said, "that it was a cruel thing to do. You are young; and your whole life is blighted. At first I thought and believed that you understood everything—that you were as mercenary and ambitious as your father—that you were as ready as he to give yourself and your money in exchange for my title; I thought that you, through him, knew the full value of the estate and everything on it—that you knew all

my gratitude; you are and shall be mistress of the whole place. It is yours in so far as your money has saved it; you shall have every desire of your heart, every wish gratified. Your position is one of the highest in the land; you shall have everything to grace it. You shall have entire liberty; you shall invite whom you like, visit whom you like; you shall go abroad when you will and remain at home when you will. You shall be your own mistress in every respect. I will always see that every honor is paid to you."

"In short," she said, "you will give me everything but love."

"Well, if you choose to put it in that light, yes."

"I accept the terms," she said, gently. "There are many women who have to find the happiness of their lives in the fulfillment of duty; I must do the same."

Some girls, proudly indignant, would have left the house; others would have retaliated fiercely; others would have grown sullen and revengeful. She was calm almost to heroism, although a more cruel position could not have been imagined. Even his own confession that he could never care for her had not quite destroyed her love. He was very frank—among his sins and imperfections deceit certainly could not be set down. Yet how different it all was from what she had thought it would be!

"I am quite sure of one thing," she said to herself. "It is almost cruel to write such stories as the histories of Lancelot and Elaine. What a difference between such men as the stainless knight and my husband! There are women living as fair, as tender, as lovely as Elaine; is there a man like Lancelot—like Lancelot before he loved the Queen? Ah, me! if I could have had such love as his! But I must be content."

It seemed to her like an answer to an unspoken prayer, when she opened a book and saw these words of Carlyle—"Say unto all kinds of happiness, I can do without thee. With self-renunciation life begins."

That was to her new life—self-renunciation without happiness—life all duty, with no reward but the knowledge of itself.

"I can do it," said Hildred. "It is an uncommon fate—I can master it. It might break a weak heart, anger a proud one—it shall strengthen mine. Fate is what people make it—I will make mine."

(To Be Continued)

### PROVED IT BY ALGEBRA.

#### Bit of Dickering Over a Jeweler's Counter.

The old saying that if hay is five dollars a ton, five dollars will buy a ton and no more, appears in a new light from a bit of dickering that happened over a jeweler's counter. The would-be purchaser asked to see a cheap watch, and the clerk produced one of those engines that sound like a watchman's rattle and contain a spring powerful enough to close a door.

When the salesman opened it, the customer saw on the inside of the pasteboard box the assertion in bold type: "This watch is the equal of any eight-dollar watch in the world, yet costs only two dollars."

"Have you a watch at eight dollars?" asked the possible customer.

"Yes, sir," said the clerk, and he handed out a very neat timepiece cased in nickel. "You will find that just as good as anything you can get for twenty-five dollars," he remarked, opening the back and showing the works.

"It looks all right," the buyer said, "but on second thought I be-

# ON THE FARM.

## THE POTENCY OF BREED.

The breeder must depend for improvement of his cattle and on inheritance and the system of feeding, but many beginners who not see immediate results of a system of breeding, get discouraged and give it up. A great many crisms of breeding results are voiced through disappointment. good many times, calves inherit tendencies rather than the actual qualities which their sires possessed, these tendencies require cultivation and encouragement to develop. Good breeding consists in recognizing valuable tendencies and in catering to them. But time is required some instances to make them consistent with one's ideas of what they should be. In the hands of good feeders and breeders dairy cows are producing larger supply of milk and cream. Milk rich in butterfats is becoming more common and feeding more economical. A cow can be fed to-day by a progressive dairyman at much less than it was possible ten years ago and yet feed is higher. This is due to a better balanced ration, which means economy in cost on both ends. It produces more results, and it is provided at less expense.

We have the breeds to-day which are well adapted to beef or but making, and these are becoming more common on our farms every year. Their general distribution argues well for the future of cattle and dairy outlook. But keep up the potency of these breeds we must have the courage of our convictions and the patience necessary to wait for results. We must feed for a purpose, and to develop tendencies which will provide us with sure profits. Well bred cows in the hands of ignorant people, are liable to degenerate, and in time all good points will be neutralized. It is necessary that we should have intelligence in feeding to bring out the best that there is in them. Educated men in this line of work will only emphasize the value of good breeds, but they will raise a standard of dairying and beef raising little higher each year.

## FARM SEPARATOR SYSTEM.

Mr. J. Nugent Harris says: "I may interest your readers to know that in Finland this is practiced with considerable success. I have seen cream arrivals at the dairy practically a solid frozen mass, being five days in transit from farm to the dairy." This system of sending frozen cream, instead of milk, to the dairy is a good one, it saves carriage. The cream is refrigerated in the following manner at the farm. Nearly every farm has a separator. The cream is put into the tin in which it will make its journey. This tin is placed in a specially designed wooden tub, small pieces of ice packed down around it. Over this ice a compound of coarse salt is sprinkled which intensifies the cold. A careful record of temperature, both of freezing mixture and cream, is kept. During the process the cream is kept stirred from time to time to the required degree of cold is reached.

The trains are provided with special cars to take the cream. The temperature of these cars is kept of being lowered or raised, according to the time of year. The cans of refrigerated cream on arrival at



is told for both of us," she replied, briefly.

"We will ask some nice people down at once: this kind of thing will never do. I wanted to ask you, do you know anything of billiards?"

"Billiards?" she repeated wonderingly.

"Yes—many ladies play remarkably well. It is such a great resource."

"Do you want me to play with you?" she asked, quickly.

"Yes; I am bored to death. I am tired of smoking. I never read much, and there is nothing to do!"

"Extraordinary," she cried—"nothing to do!"

"What do you mean?" he asked.

"I mean nothing. I am very sorry. I have seen a billiard table; but I have never played. I will try to learn, if you like."

"Beginners are generally very awkward," he said, frankly. "I cannot think how it is that I have forgotten to ask any one over. I must not be so remiss again."

They walked down the terrace until they reached a rustic garden seat, and, with an air of utter exhaustion, the earl sat down. Hildred took her seat, unasked, by his side.

"Lord Caraven," said Hildred, "a thought has just struck me. We have been married—how long? since the third of August, and it is now October; and do you know that you have never once addressed me by name? My schoolfellows used to call me 'Dreda,' my father calls me 'Hildred.' You have so contrived as never to give me any name at all. You do not say 'Lady Caraven,' 'Hildred,' 'wife,' or anything of the kind. How is it?"

"I cannot tell," he replied, blankly. The question had evidently puzzled him. "I will not do it again, Lady Caraven, if it annoys you," he said; and then there was silence between them, broken only by the sighing of the wind.

"Lord Caraven," she said at last, "will you be very angry with me if I ask you a question?"

"No; without knowing what the question may be, I predict that—certainly not."

"This question has troubled me very much; it has been the one thing which I have pondered night and day—a question I cannot answer, one that I feel is the key to a secret."

"You alarm me with that long prologue. Briefly, what is your question, Lady Caraven?"

"Briefly, it is this. Why did you marry me, Lord Caraven?"

"Why did I marry you?" he echoed, with astonishment.

"I ask you the question," she went on, "because I have watched you and studied you, and I am convinced at last that you did not marry me for love."

"Love!" he cried. "Why, what has that to do with it?"

"I thought," she continued, "that you had married me because you loved me. I knew that you were cold, undemonstrative, that you had no sympathy, little kindness; but I believed implicitly that you married me for love."

"I had never seen you—I saw you only once," he said, in astonishment.

"I know, I remember. Still, I repeat what I have said to you: I—'I'—I am quite ashamed to tell you the truth, but I will do so—I—'I'—I had seen me somewhere and had liked me."

He laughed, but the laugh was not pleasant to her.

"Did you really think that?" he asked, musingly. "Poor child!" Then he turned to her with sudden briskness. "Do you really mean to tell me, on your word of honor, that you do not know why I married you?"

She raised her fair, proud face to his.

"I assure you most solemnly that I

"No. I am grateful to you; I can say no more."

He saw her draw the silvery shawl round her shoulders and shudder as though she were seized with violent cold.

"I feel now," he said, "that it was a cruel thing to do. You are young; and your whole life is blighted. At first I thought and believed that you understood everything—that you were as mercenary and ambitious as your father—that you were as ready as he to give yourself and your money in exchange for my title; I thought that you, through him, knew the full value of the estate and everything on it—that you knew all the house contained—that you were as keen and shrewd as he was. I misjudged you—I beg your pardon for it."

She raised her pale face to his. "I swear to you," she said, "that I would rather have died than have married you had I known the truth."

"I believe it, and respect you for it. For some short time past I have fancied that in thinking as I did I was mistaken. Now I know it, and am glad to know it. I am sorry that you were sacrificed to me."

"Did you—do you—pray do not be angry with me," she said—"did you love anyone else?"

"You ask me if I had ever loved one sufficiently to ask her to be my wife. No, I had not. I have never asked any one to marry me, for the simple, all-sufficient reason that I have never seen any one whom I should have cared to marry."

"And are you very unhappy with me?" she asked, gently.

"What a strange question! Unhappy? Well, no; I cannot quite say that. I am, as I said before, grateful to you; and now that I find you have been victimized, I am sorry for you."

"Now that our marriage is an accomplished fact, do you not think that we might manage to make the best of it—might try to forget this wretched beginning? Could you never care even ever so little for me?"

He looked at her thoughtfully.

"No, not in the sense you mean—not to love you as a man should love his wife—never! You forgive me if these seem hard words—you have asked me for them."

"It is better to speak frankly; then we shall both know what we are doing."

She dropped the silvery veil that shrouded her head and face.

"Will you tell me," she asked, meekly, "why you cannot care for me? Am I not fair enough to please you?"

"Yes, you are fair enough; but love is not to be taught or bought—it comes unperceived. I cannot express myself well on the subject; but it seems to me absurd for a man to say to himself, 'It is my duty to fall in love with such and such a woman, so I must do it.'"

"But if that woman were his wife?" she suggested, gently.

"No man can love against his will, wife or no wife," was the hasty reply.

"Then, Lord Caraven, am I to live in your house always an unloved, uncared-for wife?" she asked.

"The fault is not mine," he replied. "I believed that your father had explained to you that the whole affair was—was distasteful to me. Believing that, I married you; now that I have found out my mistake, I pity myself and I pity you, Lady Caraven. I despise myself now for what I have done. If I had to choose again, I should choose disgrace or death."

The night wind sighed around them, the sunlight had died away, the moon was rising in the sky.

"I am grateful to you," he continued. "I will do all I can to show

cross a door."

When the salesman opened it the customer saw on the inside of the pasteboard box the assertion in bold type: "This watch is the equal of any eight-dollar watch in the world, yet costs only two dollars."

"Have you a watch at eight dollars?" asked the possible customer.

"Yes, sir," said the clerk, and he handed out a very neat timepiece cased in nickel. "You will find that just as good as anything you can get for twenty-five dollars," he remarked, opening the back and showing the works.

"It looks all right," the buyer said, "but on second thought I believe I'd like something better."

"Well, here are some filled-case watches," he replied, "that we sell with a thirty-year guarantee. The case can't be distinguished from solid gold, and the movement is fully standardized and tested for heat and cold. It is a watch we consider very cheap at twenty-five dollars."

The customer pried open the case, and out dropped a little disk of paper, on which the thirty-year guarantee was printed. "This watch is as well made in every particular," it said, in preamble, "as the average one-hundred-dollar chronometer."

"What kind of a chronometer can a man get for one hundred dollars?" was the next question.

"The best in the world," replied the clerk, enthusiastically. "Here is one now. You observe its thinness and general elegance. So far as the movement is concerned it is simply impossible to produce anything better."

"All right," said the customer; "I'll invest on that assurance," and he picked up the tin-clad machine and laid down a two-dollar note. "I have your word," he added, "that this is the best watch on earth?"

"No, you haven't!" the salesman exclaimed. "I didn't say anything of the kind."

"Don't you claim that it is as good as any eight-dollar watch going?" the man asked, pointing to the statement on the box lid.

"Yes, but—"

"And you just assured me that the eight-dollar watch was the equal of anything you had at twenty-five dollars, and the gold-filled guarantee states specifically that the twenty-five-dollar watch is as well made as a one-hundred-dollar chronometer. Here you have it in algebra," and the customer took out a pencil and made this simple calculation: "A equals B, B equals C, C equals D, D equals X; therefore A equals X."

But the clerk could not see it. He stuck out firmly for each of the four assertions, but he would not accept their logical conclusion. The four statements although he considered each perfectly true in detail, made something that certainly looked like a "whopping" big lie in the aggregate, and the would-be customer departed, leaving the clerk to puzzle himself out of the difficulty if he could.

"I was surprised to hear you speaking against Flyntskyn. You told me some time ago he was your nearest friend." "That's so. He couldn't be any nearer than he is—the stingy old beggar!"

"The only time I ever enjoyed the music of a drum," said a cynical old bachelor, "was once when I knew that an enemy across the way had a baby that he wanted to get to sleep."

"My son," said the economical father, "these cigars are better than I smoked at your age." "Father," replied the youth, "it pains me to do it, but I am compelled to state that they are better than the cigars you smoke now."

its journey. This tin is placed in specially designed wooden tub, small pieces of ice packed close around it. Over this ice a compound of coarse salt is sprinkled which intensifies the cold. A record of temperature, both of freezing mixture and cream, is kept. During the process the cream kept stirred from time to time until the required degree of cold is reached.

The trains are provided with special cars to take the cream. The temperature of these cars is capable of being lowered or raised, according to the time of year. The cans of refrigerated cream on arrival at dairy are first weighed, then graded as we would butter. The quality are usually 1st, 2nd and 3rd. At grading, the tins are placed in a thawing room. Great care is required not to thaw too quick. When the necessary temperature reached, the cream is taken to ripening room, and after this process of butter production is same as in any dairy. It is not commended that cream should be frozen solid, as the resultant but is not of such a good quality from the semi-frozen article. Cans used vary in size from a pint to five gallons. They are very strong made, and capable of being cleaned. The smallest farmer in Finland has his hand separator.

#### BREEDING UPWARDS.

In live stock breeding, as in other things, there is a right and a wrong course of procedure—an upward or a downward plane. This is so well acknowledged that it seems strange so many men should prefer a doubtful plan, only it is an undeniable phase of human nature.

Breeding upward costs no more than breeding downward, but it is much more profitable. In both systems there will necessarily be "weeds;" but these will be fewer in pedigree breeding and they will bring better prices than will cross bred "weeds." When a farm is once imbued with the idea to prove his live stock, it is surprising how the aids to such a purpose fall into line for him, as it were insensibly, and almost without his action. And there is a still further benefit. Once a farmer is fairly embarked on the sea of progress in live stock, it will not only be a matter that will benefit, but he will also determine that every detail of his farm shall also be progressive. Land, seeds, crops, feeders, etc., these are all called to judgment for good management, that man's ordinary success is assured, and the present crisis of our nation in agriculture, the nation is the richer for possessing such farmers. The reverse is precisely the case with cross breeding. The produce of first cross is usually held to be the best, as in the case of blue-grey cattle, the product of Shorthorn and Galloway parents; but further crossing invariably tends to deterioration, and this is especially when no weeding is done. And so has ever been with cross breeding. The old truth still holds good, "The best pays the best."

#### NOTES ON SHEEP.

Wool is the farm product that brings the most money in proportion to what it takes from the farmer with the least labor and trouble to the producer.

With sheep we have three opportunities for profit, or rather income and all reasonable care should be taken to utilize them to the best advantage. Breed, feed and care the sheep so as to grow the best fleeces of wool, secure the best and most healthy lambs with a good carcass of mutton, and the more fully this is done the better will be the opportunity for profit.



# ON THE FARM.

## THE POTENCY OF BREED.

A breeder must depend for the improvement of his cattle and cows on inheritance and the system of breeding, but many beginners who do see immediate results of a system of breeding, get discouraged and give it up. A great many criticisms of breeding results are thus based on disappointment. At many times, calves inherit tendencies rather than the actual gifts of their sires possessed, and tendencies require cultivation and encouragement to develop. Good breeding consists in recognizing such tendencies and in catering to them. But time is required in some instances to make them at all consistent with one's ideas of what should be. In the hands of feeders and breeders dairies are producing larger supplies of milk and cream. Milk rich in butterfat is becoming more common and feeding more economical. Now can be fed to-day by a progressive dairyman at much less cost than it was possible ten years ago, yet feed is higher. This is due to a better balanced ration, which is an economy in cost on both ends. It produces more results, and it can be provided at less expense. We have the breeds to-day which are well adapted to beef or buttering, and these are becoming more common on our farms every day. Their general distribution is well for the future of our beef and dairy outlook. But to keep up the potency of these good breeds we must have the courage of convictions and the patience necessary to wait for results. We need feed for a purpose, and to develop tendencies which will provide us with profits. Well bred cows in the hands of ignorant people, are sure to degenerate, and in time all their good points will be neutralized. It is necessary that we should have intelligence in feeding to bring out the best that there is in them. Educated men in this line of work will not only emphasize the value of good breeds, but they will raise a standard of dairying and beef raising a little higher each year.

## MILK SEPARATOR SYSTEM.

Mr. J. Nugent Harris says: "I have great interest your readers to know that in Finland this is practiced with considerable success. I have seen cream arrivals at the dairy, typically a solid frozen mass after being five days in transit from the farm to the dairy. This system of sending frozen cream, instead of milk, to the dairy is a good one, as it saves carriage. The cream is separated in the following manner from the farm. Nearly every farmer has a separator. The cream is run into the tin in which it will make its journey. This tin is placed in a specially designed wooden tub, and all pieces of ice packed closely under it. Over this ice a common dish of coarse salt is sprinkled which intensifies the cold. A careful record of temperature, both of the mixing mixture and cream, is kept during the process the cream is stirred from time to time until the required degree of cold is reached.

The trains are provided with special cars to take the cream. The operation of these cars is capable of being lowered or raised, according to the time of year. The cans of separated cream on arrival at the dairy are first washed, then cooled.

A cheap ram at the head of the flock may handicap the whole situation. An old or feeble ewe lessens the chances of profits to a desperate per cent. It is a little thing to nurse a poor sheep through the winter at the expense of a lamb, a fleece, a deal of patience and a food supply that would have kept a strong, vigorous sheep that would have given six to eight pounds of clean, shaggy sound wool, and raised one or two valuable lambs.

One of the most essential conditions that I know of in the growing of a good fleece of wool is the keeping of the sheep in good condition all through the year, for whenever there is a falling off in condition the staple is affected.

## FARMING BY ELECTRICITY.

### Successful Experiments in the Island of Elba.

C. C. James, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, is a firm believer in the great possibilities to be accomplished by electricity in connection with farming, and consequently is much interested in the reported successful experiments proving that electricity exercises a fertilizing power in the earth. Among the most recent along this line are those conducted by a Mr. Fuchs, on the Island of Elba, in which the electric current is said to have proved a decidedly helpful factor in the growing of grapes. Mr. Fuchs, some years ago, planted four fields with native vines in a district which was devastated with phylloxera, and treated two of them with electricity. The experiments immediately made the difference in the development of the grapes in these fields very apparent. Those treated with electricity yielded a much better crop in quantity and quality alike, and phylloxera was exterminated; while, in the other two fields, not so treated, it continued its ravages. His modus operandi is as follows:—

On a field of about two and a half acres, five masts are erected, the tops of which are supplied with an arrangement for accumulating atmospheric electricity. These accumulators are connected with each other by wires. Wires are laid in the soil about one and a half feet deep, forming an evenly distributed metallic net. Every accumulator is connected with the metallic net by a wire running along the mast. Short wires connect with the plants. The free ends being stuck into the stem or into the main root thereof.

Mr. James is rather inclined to the belief that the currents thus passed through the earth improve the growth of nature's products—not that it would stimulate the products themselves, but that it might cause the formation of nitrate compound below the surface, drawn in some way, as it were from the nitrogen which exists in such large proportions in the atmosphere. If we ever succeeded in discovering nature's secret in the formation of this compound, then the difficult question of fertilization would be solved and a great change effected in the pursuit of agriculture.

Mr. James thinks that the day is not far distant when farmers will operate their farms largely by power accumulated by the windmill and storage battery. In fact, he thinks much of the light labor could be done in this way, and most of the heavier labor done likewise. When the storage battery was in a more complete form.

## REGIMENTAL RIVALRY.

### Men of Different Corps Quarrel Incessantly.

One of the first characteristics of the army to strike one is the strongly marked individuality of the different corps.

## TESTING NEW INVENTIONS.

### EXPERIMENTS THAT COST BIG FORTUNES.

#### Blowing an Old Ironclad to Pieces—Submarines Forty Years Ago.

The ordinary testing of a twelve-inch rifled cannon for one of our large ironclads costs upwards of \$5,000. Not only is the cost of the powder and great steel projectiles to be considered, but the target is invariably of Harvetised, or otherwise hardened, armor-plate, and is in itself frequently worth from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

The most expensive experiment of this kind in recent times was the use of the old ironclad "Pelleisle" as a target. On the starboard side she was given a six-inch armored belt like that possessed by the cruiser "Drake." On the port side a complete belt of four-and-a-half-inch armor made the old craft resemble a cruiser of the "Kent" class. The cost of this operation

WAS ABOUT \$90,000.

After her preparation as target the poor old ship was exposed to a storm of steel projectiles. Sixteen 830-pound shells, 180 from the six-inch guns, 360 twelve-pounders, and 540 three pounders were poured upon her. In eight and a half minutes she was practically destroyed. The cost of the ammunition expended on her was \$23,200. The cost of the whole experiment was nearly \$150,000. Since then the shattered old hulk has been refitted, and a similar experiment estimated to cost \$210,000 will be carried out.

Testing new inventions frequently proves to be as or more costly than constructing them. Not only money, but lives, have been lavished in the testing of submarine vessels. The French submarine "Triton" was recently ordered to dive and remain below water for ten hours. After a time the temperature in the tiny craft rose to 140 degrees Fahrenheit, and, in addition to this appalling heat, the air became sulphurous from the fumes given off by the working engines. Three men were utterly prostrated, and one afterwards died. France has

ALREADY SPENT \$4,000,000

in submarines, and has not yet hit upon a really satisfactory vessel.

But France has got off cheaply compared with those who experimented with submarines forty years ago. In 1863 the Southern States, then in the midst of their struggle against the North, built a submarine called "the David," and sent her out in the harbor of Charleston for trial. As she lay at her pier waves from a passing steamer swept over her. She sank like a stone, drowning her crew of five. The "David" was raised, and refitted for a second trial trip. She dived, and never came up again. They dredged her up and emptied her of her dead, and tried a third time. Forty lives were lost and \$300,000 spent before the "David" was at last rendered navigable. Then she sank the "Housatonic," one of the enemy's ironclads, with a torpedo, and perished with her sinking enemy.

At Tunis there recently occurred a railway collision in which three lives were lost. The driver of one of the engines was indicted for manslaughter, but there was a disagreement as to how far he was to blame. Anxious to prove himself in the right, the man begged that he might be allowed to take a train over the same line in the presence of experts, and so show that the disaster was

DUE TO PURE ACCIDENT.

This was agreed to. The driver mounted his engine and started it.

## THINGS MEN CAN'T MAKE.

### HOW NATURE JEALOUSLY GUARDS HER SECRETS.

#### She Does Things So Perfectly That They Cannot Be Imitated.

There are sixty-eight substances known as elements. They include all the metals, such as gold, iron, tin, and lead; a number of gases, such as the oxygen and nitrogen, which together make the air we breathe; and various other substances, such as arsenic, phosphorus, and iodine. All these man has either found native in the earth or atmosphere, or has extracted from their ores; but in spite of all his best efforts no human being has ever succeeded in making any one of them, says London Answers.

Man has made substances which Nature never turned out of her laboratory. Mr. Acheson, who invented the electrical furnace with its furious heat of 7,000 degrees,

#### FIRST MADE CARBORUNDUM,

crystals of charcoal and sand, and hard enough to cut the very diamond itself. Yet, with all possible effort, it seems beyond human power to make any of the rarer gems which are dug from the depths of the earth. Diamonds certainly have been artificially manufactured, but only the tiniest crystals. A stone the size of the Koh-i-noor is beyond the ability of man to manufacture. He can get sufficient heat, but the pressure is beyond human appliance.

The essence of all animal life is protoplasm. The white of an egg is almost pure protoplasm. By mixing together in the proper proportions four simple elements the experimenter can produce a substance which is chemically the same as protoplasm. The same, and yet entirely different, for the mixture is without life, and no amount of warming or electrifying can give it the life which even a humble shellfish enjoys in such perfection. The simplest known form of life, the amoeba, appears to be nothing but a little blob of protoplasm. Yet, it has life which the cleverest man cannot give to.

#### HIS IMITATION COMPOUND.

You can make artificial blood, but you cannot make your product act in the same way as the blood which is in the veins of a living creature. The latter is continually producing new particles. The artificial blood cannot be made to do so.

Every substance is composed of almost inconceivably small bodies called molecules. They are so tiny that, were a drop of water to be magnified to the size of this earth, the molecules it contains would even then appear no larger than cricket-balls. No one has ever yet succeeded in isolating a molecule. Professor Rucker recently declared that the nearest that anyone had got to doing such a thing was when a soap-bubble was blown, the film of which was only the four-millionth of an inch in thickness.

A blade of grass is quite beyond the power of man to copy. So is an apple or a plum. We have drawn threads as fine or even finer than the spider's web, but a substance of such strength and elasticity for its thickness we have never succeeded in manufacturing. At Greenwich and other observatories spiders' webs are still employed for drawing the

#### VERY FINEST POSSIBLE

straight lines across telescopic lenses. There are several natural substances which man is constantly endeavoring to imitate. One, indigo, has lately been successfully copied by a German scientist. His invention spells ruin to our indigo-growing industry in India. The two on

to the cream in which it will make a journey." This tin is placed in a specially designed wooden tub, and all pieces of ice packed closely around it. Over this ice a common load of coarse salt is sprinkled which intensifies the cold. A careful record of temperature, both of the creaming mixture and cream, is kept during the process the cream is kept stirred from time to time until the required degree of cold is reached.

The trains are provided with special cars to take the cream. The temperature of these cars is capable of being lowered or raised, according to the time of year. The cans of rigerated cream on arrival at the factory are first weighed, then graded, and we would butter. The qualities are usually 1st, 2nd and 3rd. After grading, the tins are placed in the cooling room. Great care is required not to thaw too quickly. When the necessary temperature is reached, the cream is taken to the churning room, and after this the process of butter production is the same as in any dairy. It is not recommended that cream should be frozen solid, as the resultant butter is not of such a good quality as from the semi-frozen article. The cream is used vary in size from a pint to 5 gallons. They are very strongly flavored, and capable of being easily churned. The smallest farmer in the island has his hand separator."

#### BREEDING UPWARDS.

In live stock breeding, as in other things, there is a right and a wrong course of procedure—an upward and downward plane. This is so well acknowledged that it seems strange many men should prefer the doubtful plan, only it is an undeniable phase of human nature. Breeding upward costs no more in breeding downward, but it is much more profitable. In both systems there will necessarily be weeds," but these will be fewer in the upward breeding and they will bring better prices than will the less bred "weeds." When a farmer once imbued with the idea to improve his live stock, it is surprising how the aids to such a purpose fall in line for him, as it were insensibly, and almost without his volition. And there is a still further benefit. Once a farmer is fairly embarked on the sea of progress in his live stock, it will not only be the better that will benefit, but he will determine that every detail of his farm shall also be progressive—his seed, crops, feeders, etc. If he is allied to judgment and good management, that man's pecuniary success is assured, and in the present crisis of our national agriculture, the nation is the richer for possessing such farmers. The case is precisely the case with cross breeding. The produce of a cross is usually held to be the best, as in the case of blue-gray cat—the product of Shorthorn and lowland parents; but further breeding invariably tends to deterioration, and this is especially so when no weeding is done. And so it ever been with cross breeding. The old truth still holds good, "The best pays the best."

#### NOTES ON SHEEP.

Wool is the farm product that pays the most money in proportion to what it takes from the farmer. It is the least labor and trouble to produce. With sheep we have three opportunities for profit, or rather income, and all reasonable care should be taken to utilize them to the best advantage. Breed, feed and care for sheep so as to grow the best quality of wool, secure the best and healthiest lambs with a good class of mutton, and the more of this is done the better will be the opportunity for profit.

Mr. James thinks that the day is not far distant when farmers will operate their farms largely by power accumulated by the windmill and storage battery. In fact, he thinks much of the light labor could be done in this way, and most of the heavier labor done likewise, when the storage battery was in a more complete form.

#### REGIMENTAL RIVALRY.

##### Men of Different Corps Quarrel Incessantly.

One of the first characteristics of the army to strike one is the strongly marked individuality of the different corps. It is, writes a late trooper, Imperial Yeomanry, in Good Words, like a big public school with its different houses, each with their easily recognizable features, peculiar to themselves. There is the long-suffering good nature of the line, the self-assertive pride of the Guards—almost always on its defence, the rather patronizing superciliousness of the cavalry, the solid self-confidence of that most popular service known as the "tillery," and the conceit of the engineers. In another respect, too, there is a resemblance to a public school—in the kind of friendly enmity existing between the respective corps.

Such feuds and friendships are due to all sorts of interesting, but, often recedite, origins—some to recent Aldershot alliances, some to quarrels far back in the past. But even when the beginnings are forgotten, regimental esprit de corps will not allow the feeling to die out. In hospital in Pretoria my bed was between those of a gunner with bad bronchitis, and a big Gordon recovering from dysentery. They fought across me continually for the honor of their regiments, and challenged each other at least daily to single combat—neither side being able to rise from his bed. Both had been at Ladysmith, and the allotment of credit for the various memorable exploits of the siege was usually the subject of disagreement. "Seventeen hours under Long Tom," begins the gunner. "Seventeen hours in the clink," retorts the "Jock." So the argument would go on. It would be varied sometimes, apropos of the playing of the Lincoln's band in the square outside, by a dispute as to the quality of the different regimental bands.

The relations between the Cameron Highlanders and Seaforth's (the former of whom boast that they have within three years, circumnavigated Africa and fought hard on both north and south) have been strained ever since the Athara. In this rebuke the Camerons were to have demolished the Dervish zareba, and then let the Seaforths through their ranks. When the Seaforths came up they found the zareba demolished, but no Camerons were to be seen. They had gone through and done the rival regiment's work, as well as their own!

The palm for absent-mindedness should be accorded to a learned German professor. One day he noticed his wife placing a bunch of flowers on his desk. "What do they mean?" he asked. "Why," she exclaimed, "don't you know that this is the anniversary of your marriage?" "Ah, indeed; is it?" said the professor politely. "Kindly let me know when yours comes round, and I will return your attention in kind."

"Did you ever have the feeling that people didn't understand you?" "I often have it; I use the telephone a great deal."

Peru has passed a new military law, making military service compulsory between 19 and 50 years. The army has five separate classes.

Then she sank the "Housatonic," one of the enemy's ironclads, with a torpedo, and perished with her sinking enemy.

At Tunis there recently occurred a railway collision in which three lives were lost. The driver of one of the engines was indicted for manslaughter, but there was a disagreement as to how far he was to blame. Anxious to prove himself in the right, the man begged that he might be allowed to take a train over the same line in the presence of experts, and so show that the disaster was

#### DUE TO PURE ACCIDENT.

This was agreed to. The driver mounted his engine and started it. By some extraordinary mischance the brakes refused to act, and the train dashed down a steep incline and was derailed, doing damage to the extent of about \$10,000, the unfortunate driver and his fireman being killed on the spot.

This is not the only time that a similar experiment has ended in disaster. A new form of traction engine was being tested in 1897, near Munich, in Germany. The inventor had spent his entire fortune of about \$35,000 in perfecting the engines and invited a large number of engineers and others, to watch it climb a steep hill near the town, hauling a heavy load. Half way up the hill the engine came to a stop, and then began to move backwards. The trucks behind had not been fitted with brakes, and the engine's brakes were not sufficient to hold them up. Before they could be uncoupled trucks and engine were roaring backwards down the hill at terrible speed. They dashed into a house near the bottom, and brought the whole building down, killing a woman and two children, and doing damage to the extent of hundred's of dollars. The engine itself was utterly wrecked, and its inventor, in despair, committed suicide.

Last April 6th an experiment, which proved very expensive, took place at Palaiseau, near Paris.

#### A FLYING MACHINE.

modelled on the lines of that of Santos-Dumont, was tried. A strong gale was blowing, but MM. Lesgagne and Thibaut, the inventors, resolved to go up. The balloon was inflated, when a bystander, fearing disaster, attempted to release the cord of the escape-valve. Thibaut sprang at the valve, and attempted to stop the deflation. Just then a terrific gust came swooping down, and all the cords broke. Aeronaut, car, and framework were hurled into the roadway, and, with a ripping and rending sound, the balloon itself tore loose, and next moment was a white speck disappearing in the clouds.

It is very difficult to say how certain fire-resisting materials will stand the actual test of flames. A curious experiment was made in this direction last summer at St. Helens, in Lancashire. A neat four-roomed house was built and stored with all kinds of inflammable goods, such as would be seen in the shop of an oil and color merchant. The top of the building was roofed with a new kind of fire-resisting plate-glass, which it was resolved to make trial of. Then a match was put to this expensive bonfire. It is pleasant to relate that the test proved entirely successful. The temperature rose to 2,500 degrees, but the glass scarcely cracked until water was poured upon it. Unluckily, such experiments are sometimes failures.—London Answers.

A youth went fourth to serenade

The lady he loved best,

And by her house at evening.

When the sun had gone to rest,

He warbled until daylight.

And would have warbled more,

But morning light disclosed the sign

"To let" upon the door.

the power of man to copy. So is an apple or a plum. We have drawn threads as fine or even finer than the spider's web, but a substance of such strength and elasticity for its thickness we have never succeeded in manufacturing. At Greenwich and other observatories spiders' webs are still employed for drawing the

#### VERY FINEST POSSIBLE

straight lines across telescopic lenses. There are several natural substances which man is constantly endeavoring to imitate. One, indigo, has lately been successfully copied by a German scientist. His invention spells ruin to our indigo-growing industry in India. The two on which efforts are at present most strongly concentrated are indiarubber and guttapercha. Of both these indispensable materials the natural supply utterly fails to meet the demand. The world produces less than 230,000 hundredweight of indiarubber yearly, and could use double this amount. As for guttapercha, its properties as a perfect isolator for electric cables and as a material for golf balls have increased the demand so greatly that its price has risen enormously in the past few years. Its chemical constituents are perfectly known as well as those of indiarubber, but it seems beyond the power of science to produce an artificial substitute.

Electric lighting with or without wires has reached a point of perfection far beyond what anyone could have imagined possible twenty years ago. Yet no scientist can imitate the heatless ray of the firefly, or of the common glowworm. Phosphorus and some other substances will shine in the dark, but only for a limited time. So long, however, as it is alive, the glowworm is able to emit its rays, the nature of which has always been a standing puzzle to human inquiries.

In mere mechanical perfection Nature can do many things which puzzle man to imitate. The best cutler alive, working with the most perfect material to be obtained, could make no lancet so keenly pointed as the sting of a bee. And the edge of the best razor ever set looks like a saw under the microscope compared with that of an ordinary blade of grass.

#### A PATRIOT.

"And so you ran away from your wife to enlist in the army. What did you do that for?"

"I'm a lover of peace."

#### THE ETERNAL FEMINE.

"She's deep, isn't she?"

"Well, no; rather unintelligible."

#### MIND OVER MATTER.

Mrs. Jenks—"How did you manage to keep cool yesterday? It was so hot."

Mrs. Brown—"Why, I went out shopping for Christmas things."

#### PASSIVE.

"Did he get married?"

"Not 'get,' was; she and her mother arranged it."

#### WHY HE WALKED.

Lady—"Do you have far to ride to your work?"

Pat—"I walk, mum. Th' doctor said me automobile was ruin' me health."

#### MAYBE SO.

Alice—"What a lovely disposition Prue has."

Belle—"Self-protection, my dear. You know, she isn't a bit attractive otherwise."

God has delivered yourself to your care and says: I had no one fitter to trust than you. Preserve this person to me such as he is by nature,—modest, beautiful, faithful, noble, tranquil.—Epictetus.



## Half-Sick

"I first used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the fall of 1848. Since then I have taken it every spring as a blood-purifying and nerve-strengthening medicine."

S. T. Jones, Wichita, Kans.

If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It's a regular nerve purifier, a perfect blood builder.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and you will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

## The Napanee Express

### RESULTS OF WINTER WHEAT EXPERIMENTS.

Winter wheat experiments occupied one hundred and eighty-eight plots at the College, and six hundred and three plots throughout Ontario in 1902. On the whole, the wheat came through the winter well and the yield of both grain and straw was satisfactory. The weak strawed varieties were badly lodged, and, owing to the wet weather, some of the grain was sprouted before it was harvested. The damage done by the Hessian fly was very slight, the plots at the college being practically free from the ravages of this insect in 1902.

**Varieties.**—Ninety-five varieties of winter wheat were grown at the College this year. The ten varieties giving the greatest yield of grain per acre, starting with the highest, were as follows: Extra Early Windsor, Dawson's Golden Chaff, Imperial Amber, Pedigree Genesee Giant, Prize-Taker, Economy, New Columbia, White Golden Cross, Early Ontario, and Johnson. The Extra Early Windsor very closely resembles the Dawson's Golden Chaff variety. Those varieties possessing the stiffest straw were the Dawson's Golden Chaff, Extra Early Windsor, Clawson Longberry, and American Bronze.

Experiments have shown that the sprouting of wheat greatly injures it for seed purposes as well as for flour production. All of the varieties at the College this season were more or less sprouted before they could be harvested. Those varieties which sprouted the least were the Red Cross, McPherson, Wisconsin Triumph and Reliable, and those which sprouted the most were the Pedigree Genesee Giant, Early Arcadian, and Oregon. Fifty-seven varieties were sprouted less and thirty-seven varieties were sprouted more than the Dawson's Golden Chaff. The varieties without beards were sprouted as badly as those with beards, and the hard wheats were sprouted slightly more than the softer varieties. The white wheats, as a class, however, were sprouted much worse than the red varieties.

was spread out and stirred occasionally until dry enough to sow.

**Quantities of Seed.**—From sowing one, one and one-half, and two bushels of winter wheat per acre for each of six years, average yields of 40.2 bushels, 43.3 bushels, and 43.9 bushels per acre, respectively were obtained. As two varieties of wheat were used each year, these averages represent twelve distinct tests.

**Methods of sowing.**—Winter wheat which was sown broadcast by hand gave practically the same results as that which was drilled in with a machine in the average results of tests made in each of eight years. The land was in a good state of cultivation in every instance.

**Dates of Sowing.**—Winter wheat sown at the College during the last week in August or the first week in September yielded better than that sown at a later date in the average results of tests made in each of the past eight years. In 1902, the highest average yield was obtained from sowing on September 2nd, 1901.

**Preparation of the Land.**—In an experiment conducted for four years, winter wheat grown on land on which a crop of field peas was used as a green manure, produced an annual average of 22.1 per cent. more wheat per acre than on land where a crop of buckwheat was plowed under. In another experiment which was carried on for one year, winter wheat grown on land prepared from clover stubble produced 20.7 per cent. more wheat per acre than on land prepared from timothy stubble. In a two years' test with commercial fertilizers, an application of 160 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre increased the yield of wheat 18.8 per cent.

**Value of Seed from Wheat out at Different stages of Maturity**—For seven years in succession, five plots of each of two varieties of winter wheat were sown at the same time in the autumn, and cut at five different dates in the following summer—a week being allowed between each two dates of cutting. Seed from each of the seventy cuttings was sown and the crop therefrom was harvested when ripe. In the average results of these tests, it is found that the heaviest weight of grain per measured bushel and the largest yield of both grain and straw were produced from seed taken from the crop which had become very ripe by remaining uncultivated for the longest period of time.

### RESULTS OF CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS.

In the autumn of 1901, five varieties of winter wheat were distributed throughout Ontario for co-operative experiments. The average yields per acre of the co-operative experiments are as follows:

Varieties.	Tons of Straw.	Bushels of Grain.
Dawson's Golden Chaff	3.2	32.7
Imperial Amber	3.2	32.0
Early Genesee Giant	3.1	29.5
Michigan Amber	3.3	27.5
Turkey Red	3.1	26.9

The popularity of the varieties with the experimenters is represented by the following figures:—Dawson's Golden Chaff, 100; Imperial Amber, 78; Early Genesee Giant, 55; Michigan Amber 50; and Turkey Red, 47.

### DISTRIBUTION OF SEED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

Material for any one of the four experiments here mentioned will be sent free to any Ontario farmer applying for it, if he will conduct an experiment with great care and report the

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## The Unhappy Burden-Bearer Must Make Choice.

### PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Takes Away The Load of Disease and Leads to New Life, Health and Happiness.

The unhappy victim of disease who has just dragged through the summer, and who is now racked with suffering and almost a physical wreck, must make immediate choice of two paths. One leads to increased miseries and certain death, the other to new life, health and happiness.

The use of Paine's Celery Compound is a necessity for all who seek the path of health and long years. Victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disease, liver trouble, dyspepsia, nervousness and blood diseases, quickly and surely find new life, vigor and strength in Dr. Phelps' medical prescription—Paine's Celery Compound. It builds up the system, purifies the blood, braces the nerves and regulates digestion as no other medicine can do. Mrs. Chas. Charette, Chambly, P. Q., wonderfully rescued by Paine's Celery Compound, writes as follows:

I can honestly say that I would not be

### LAUNDRY LINES.

In doing up fine lace do not use starch, but in the last rinsing wash dissolve a little fine white sugar.

Boiled starch is much improved the addition of a little sperm or a little salt or a little gum arabic dissolve.

To take ink out of linen, dip the spot in pure melted tallow; then wash out the tallow, and the ink will come with it.

Always remove colored clothes from the line as soon as they have been dry, for exposure to the sunshine almost sure to fade them.

It is all important to retain the luster in an iron while using. For this reason the ordinary stand is not good.

a clean, white brick and see how much longer your iron will stay hot.

Always have the top of the iron perfectly clean before putting the linen on, and never allow them to get hot. If such a thing does happen cool them by setting up on end on hearth.

There are ironing gas stoves for laundry in which the burners are instead of circular and the irons inside of cast iron frames with handles out. These stoves come in different sizes, with from one to four burners.

### What Mistakes Foretell.

An old proverb says, "Fools learn nothing from wise men, but wise men learn much from fools." We are all at



of the least were the Red Cross, Michigan Amber, Wisconsin Triumph and Reliable, and those which sprouted the most were the Pedigree Genesee Giant, Early Arcadian, and Oregon. Fifty-seven varieties were sprouted less and thirty-seven varieties were sprouted more than the Dawson's Golden Chaff. The varieties without beards were sprouted as badly as those with beards, and the hard wheats were sprouted slightly more than the softer varieties. The white wheats, as a class, however, were sprouted much worse than the red varieties.

A deputation of ten persons from the Dominion Millers' Association visited the College during the past summer, and, after examining the different varieties of winter wheat, recommended that the following varieties be grown extensively in Ontario: Red wheat; Michigan Amber and Turkey Red and white wheat, Early Genesee Giant and Bulgarian.

Selection of seed.—The average results of six years' experiments show that large plump seed yielded seven bushels fifty-one pounds of wheat per acre more than the shrunken seed; and six bushels thirty-three pounds more than the small plump seed. Sound wheat produced five times as great a yield of both grain and straw as seed which had been broken in the process of threshing.

Treatment for Stinking Smut.—In the average of four years' tests, seed wheat infested with smut spores produced grain containing the following number of smut balls per pound of wheat: Untreated, 456; treated with potassium sulphide, 11; treated with copper sulphate (Bluestone), 2; and treated with hot water, 1.

The copper sulphate (Bluestone) treatment consisted in soaking the seed for twelve hours in a solution made by dissolving one pound of copper sulphate in 24 gallons of water, and then immersing the seed for five minutes in lime water made by slacking one pound of lime in 10 gallons of water. The hot water treatment consisted in immersing the wheat for fifteen minutes in water at 132 degrees F. After each treatment, the grain

Michigan Amber .... 3.1 26.9  
Turkey Red .... 3.1 26.9

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#### DISTRIBUTION OF SEED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

Material for any one of the four experiments here mentioned will be sent free to any Ontario farmer applying for it, if he will conduct an experiment with great care and report the results after harvest next year. The seed will be sent out in the order in which the applications are received as long as the supply lasts.

1. Testing Hairy Vetches, Crimson Clover, and Winter Rye as fodder crops—3 plots.
2. Testing three varieties of red winter wheat—3 plots.
3. Testing five fertilizers with winter wheat—6 plots.
4. Testing autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat—5 plots.

The proper size of each plot is one rod wide by two rods long. The material for either of the first two experiments will be forwarded by mail, and for each of the other two by express. Each person wishing to conduct one of these experiments should apply as soon as possible, mentioning which test he desires; and the material, with instructions for treating and the blank form on which to report, will be furnished free of cost until the supply of experimental material is exhausted.

C. A. ZAVITZ,  
Agricultural College. Guelph, Ont.

A private school for children from four years of age and up, conducted on kindergarten principles, in connection with the art and music studio, will be opened by Mrs. Browett on 1st September. A desirable bright location has been secured corner Mill and West streets.

## Young Plants

Every farmer knows that some plants grow better than others. Soil may be the same and seed may seem the same but some plants are weak and others strong.

And that's the way with children. They are like young plants. Same food, same home, same care but some grow big and strong while others stay small and weak.

Scott's Emulsion offers an easy way out of the difficulty. Child weakness often means starvation, not because of lack of food, but because the food does not feed.

Scott's Emulsion really feeds and gives the child growing strength.

Whatever the cause of weakness and failure to grow—Scott's Emulsion seems to find it and set the matter right.

Send for free sample.  
Scott & Bowne, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario.  
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

of the least were the Red Cross, Michigan Amber, Wisconsin Triumph and Reliable, and those which sprouted the most were the Pedigree Genesee Giant, Early Arcadian, and Oregon. Fifty-seven varieties were sprouted less and thirty-seven varieties were sprouted more than the Dawson's Golden Chaff. The varieties without beards were sprouted as badly as those with beards, and the hard wheats were sprouted slightly more than the softer varieties. The white wheats, as a class, however, were sprouted much worse than the red varieties.

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I can honestly say that I would not be living to-day if it had not been for your wonderful medicine. For a long time I suffered terribly from nervousness, sleeplessness, head and stomach troubles, and never received much benefit from medical treatment. I heard of your Paine's Celery Compound, and have good reason to thank God that I used it. I can now eat well and sleep soundly, and my nervousness is now a thing of the past. I now feel perfectly rested after a night's sleep, which was never the case before using the compound. My neighbors are surprised at the grand cure made by your medicine, and some are using it now. I thank you sincerely for the honest results given by Paine's Celery Compound."

#### Morbid Sensitiveness.

The surest way to conquer morbid sensitiveness is to mingle with people as freely as possible, and, while appraising your own ability and intelligence at least as impartially as you would those of a friend or acquaintance, to forget yourself. Unless you can become unconscious of self you will never either appear at your best or do the best of which you are capable, says a writer in Success. It requires will power and an unbending determination to conquer this arch enemy to success, but what has been done can be done, and many who were held down by it for years have by their own efforts outgrown it and risen to commanding positions.

#### Mind Action Revealed by a Watch.

"If I suspend my watch directly in front of me by holding the end of the chain with both hands, I find that the watch will swing in the direction of which I am thinking," says a psychological writer. "If I think of it swinging in a circle, it swings in a circle. If I think of it swinging from right to left and from left to right, it swings in that manner. I try to make no movements with my hands, but find it impossible to keep them from it for any length of time, if I concentrate my attention on the movement."

Let life be but a hurrying stream  
In storm and starlight gleaming  
And, at the best, a dying dream  
Let's make the most of dreaming!

In the Senate,  
First Page—That new boy is always reading the baseball news.

Second Page—Then he must be the sporting page.

Invocation.  
Come 'long, Mr. Summertime;  
You de hot pertater!  
Climateize us ever' one  
For what's a-comin' later!

It Sounds Better.  
"Is Cholly really looking for a job?"  
"Oh, dear, no. He's looking for an opportunity to consent to accept a position."

A Nursery Tragedy.  
Her face was sad, her lips a-pout,  
Her looks were far from jolly.  
Another girl had cut her out—  
This little paper dolly

one, and never allow them to get hot. If such a thing does happen cool them by setting up on end on hearth.

There are ironing gas stoves for laundry in which the burners are instead of circular and the irons inside of cast iron frames with handles out. These stoves come in different sizes, with from one to 10 burners.

#### What Mistakes Foretell.

An old proverb says, "Fools learn nothing from wise men, but wise men much from fools." We are all apt to make mistakes now and then, but our success in life depends on making as few of them as possible it is necessary we should learn to avoid them. Milton tells us that "prudence is the virtue by which we discern what proper to be done under the various circumstances of time and place." Carelessness steals our best gifts away, making our lives drift in unprofitable directions. The prudent woman makes those little mistakes of tongue which kill friendship, and manner is never rude. Consequently she characterizes herself as a fool. There is the mistake of expecting others to exercise more reticence at our private affairs than we do ourselves. And then there is the still more common mistake of making comparisons of those who are never fit to such. The woman who knows how to discriminate between what is right and what is wrong regards mistakes as awkward impediments to one's happiness. —Julia Teresa Butler in P. burg Observer.

#### Domestic Economy.

It takes almost a lifetime to thoroughly master the intricacies of domestic economy without being miserly and stingy. It is easy enough to without things and teach others to without them and to cut it so fine that you must go without. But to have everything you need, to buy it in the market at the lowest rate and use it to the best advantage, and use it to the triumph of management continually yearned after, but seldom attained.

Managing money is like playing a game. The best player will sometimes himself landed in a bunker, and only his experience which enables to get out of it without a bad loss.

Although the medicine business, above all, be carried on with utmost conscientiousness and sense of responsibility, the unfortunate fact that in no other is there so much of bug and deception. The anxieties of sick and their relatives are traded in the most shameful manner; imitable cures are promised; many preparations are also utterly worthless, and are positively dangerous to health.

As a consequence, all proper remedies are regarded with suspicion by many people, and the good is for the bad.

For these reasons we announce our proprietors are the principal holders in

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which will, we are sure, be an assurance of the truth of every representation made concerning

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TABLETS

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Waltham, Ont.

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Dunlop Cushion Heels—wear like leather—give you a firm foothold and you can walk far without growing weary. Sample pair, 50c. All shoemakers, or write direct.

NO HORSE should be without the  
**DUNLOP CUSHION PADS**

They prevent slipping—lameness—sprained tendons—cracked hoofs—baling and cankers. Sample sets sent direct. Any blacksmith can put them on.

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W. BAILLIE,  
Asst. Manager

LAUNDRY LINES.

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s.

What Mistakes Foretell.  
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from wise men, but wise men

**Lombard Architecture.**  
The Lombard style of architecture, to which our Norman is allied, placed the support conspicuously in the wall. Of great thickness, with large blank spaces unpierced and prominent, the walls plainly tell their work and their capacity to do it. The ornamentation is subservient to the idea. Shallow recesses and paneling bring the surface of the wall into prominence. Where they are pierced for window or door the beveling and molding in perspective increase the idea of strength. The arcading points to the depth. The circular arch indicates the solidity of the wall above. The circular windows were adapted to emphasize the notion of power.  
In the Egyptian the wall is unnoticed, in the Greek it receded from view, in the Byzantine it played no part, in the Moresque it is chopped up and scattered, but in the Lombard, without buttress or pilaster, it asserted itself as the main element of support.—London Tablet.

**Sacred Nuts of Japan.**  
Although well known to travelers and collectors of curiosities, the horn nut, or "sacred nut," of Japan was almost wholly unknown to fruit and nut dealers in this country prior to 1888, when a New York commission merchant received the first large consignment. They are called "sacred nuts" because used in certain forms of Japanese worship, where they are placed on the altar and ignited. Being very rich in oil, they burn with a hot, bluish flame and give off a peculiar odor, the fumes being supposed to rise as an acceptable incense to the gods. They grow under water and have a leaf like an American lily, the form of the nut itself being an almost exact counterpart of an Asian buffalo's head, drooping horns and all. In the raw state they are hard and tasteless, but when cooked the flavor resembles that of boiled chestnuts. They are said to retain their edible qualities for upward of twenty years.

**The English Crown Ruby.**  
The ruby of the English crown is famous in popular estimation, but—history apart—what does the connoisseur say as to its value? asks the London Chronicle. Is it a ruby or is it only a fine and large spinel? Some people call a spinel a spinel ruby, but a spinel is not a ruby. The stone last named, when it is of more than three and a half carats in weight and flawless all through, is more precious than a perfect diamond of the same size. When it is considerably larger, its value is not to be estimated and may be anything, according to the passion of the collector. But the spinel, a much less hard crystal, even when it reaches the weight of four carats, is valued at half the worth of a four carat diamond. There are famous royal rubies, but that which flames in the royal crown is, according to a common rumor among experts, the lowlier spinel.

**True Love.**  
Kitty—D'ye r'ally love me, Dinny?  
Dennis—Do Oi love ye? Faith, Kitty, Oi'd do anything to live wid ye the rist av me loife aven if Oi knowed 'twould kill me this minute.

**Sound Argument.**  
Jones—What did you think of my argument, Fogg?  
Fogg—It was sound, very sound.

County of Lennox and Addington  
Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

CONY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON, } BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under the hand of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox and Addington, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1902, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.  
I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the taxes and costs, at the Court House in the town of Napanee, by Public Auction on TUESDAY, THE (FOURTH) 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS IF NECESSARY) in the present year, 1902, beginning at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.  
The Treasurer may adjourn sale if necessary by giving public notice.  
The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.

VILLAGE OF BATH.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT.	CON.	ACRES	3 YEARS OR OVER.	TAXES.	EXPEN-SES.	TOTAL	REMARKS.
Part of lot No. 11 in 1st concession, Tp. of Ernestown, and situated S. side of Academy street and east side of Fairfield street, Village of Bath.....	1	1/10	..	\$ 2 20	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 45	Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

East 1/2 Lot No. 24....	5	50	3 years or over.	\$22 25	\$ 3 63	\$25 88	Patented.
South 1/2 Lot No. 10....	7	100	..	10 10	3 33	13 43	..
West 1/2 Lot No. 1....	10	100	..	33 37	3 91	37 28	..
Lot No. 6.....	11	200	..	31 23	3 86	35 09	Only W. Pt. Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

Lot No. 42 .....	1	ra	100	3 years or over	\$ 7 90	\$ 3 28	\$11 18	Patented.
Lot No. 18 .....	1	ra	100	.. ..	6 13	3 25	9 38	..
Lot No. 8 .....	12		100	.. ..	6 07	3 25	9 32	..
Lot No. 8 .....	13		100	.. ..	10 94	3 35	14 29	..

TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM.

Lot No. 3.....	5	100	3 years or over.	\$10 21	\$ 3 33	\$13 54	Patented.
Lot No. 4.....	5	100	..	10 21	3 33	13 54	Not patented
Lot No. 4.....	6	100	..	6 22	3 25	9 47	..

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

North 1/2 Lot No. 29....	2	100	3 years or over.	\$12 53	\$ 3 54	\$16 07	Not patented
Lot No. 26.....	7	200	..	12 17	3 39	15 56	..
Lot No. 22.....	9	200	..	8 60	3 29	11 89	..
East 1/2 Lot No. 17....	10	100	..	3 80	3 25	7 05	..
South 1/2 Lot No. 10....	11	100	..	9 06	3 30	12 35	Patented.
Lot No. 11.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	Not patented
Lot No. 12.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 13.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 20.....	16	125	..	3 75	3 25	7 00	..

VILLAGE OF TAMWORTH.

Lot No. 5.....block 9	1/5	3 years or over.	\$ 7 88	\$ 3 28	\$11 16	Patented.
Lot No. 1.....block I	1/4	..	9 02	3 30	12 32	..
Lot No. 2.....block I	1/4	..	9 02	3 30	12 32	..

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

Lots 67 and 68 south side Elizabeth street....	1/2	3 years or over.	\$ 5 27	\$ 3 25	\$ 8 52	Patented.
Part of Lot 41, south side Water street....	1	1/4	..	7 93	3 28	11 21
Part of Lot 17, north side of con.....	2	1/4	..	5 28	3 25	8 53
Lot No. 65, west side of Main street....	1	1/4	..	4 38	3 25	7 63
Lot No. 24 S. side con. and Lot No. 25 N. side Grove street, known as Pomeroy estate.....	1	1/4	..	15 84	3 48	19 32
Lot No. 4, east side of Dunham street....	2	1/4	..	2 65	3 25	5 90
Lot No. 35 north side of Gore street.....	1	1/5	..	3 63	3 25	6 88
Lot No. 4 east side of Brook street.....	1	1/4	..	22 89	3 65	26 54
Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st., known as the Agricultural grounds.....	1	..	..	42 24	4 13	46 37

IRVINE PARKS,  
County Treasurer's Office,  
Napanee, July 24th, 1902.  
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.

Big Catch.

If such a thing does happen, them by setting up on end on the  
e are ironing gas stoves for the  
y in which the burners are long  
d of circular and the irons slip  
of cast iron frames with the  
es out. These stoves come in  
nt sizes, with from one to five  
rs.

**What Mistakes Foretell.**  
old proverb says, "Fools learn  
g from wise men, but wise men  
from fools." We are all apt to  
mistakes now and then, but as  
ccess in life depends on making  
v of them as possible it is neces-  
we should learn to avoid them.  
tells us that "prudence is that  
y by which we discern what is  
to be done under the various  
stances of time and place."  
ssness steals our best gifts away,  
g our lives drift in unprofitable  
ions. The prudent woman never  
s those little mistakes of the  
e which kill friendship, and her  
is never rude. Consequently  
characterizes herself favorably.  
is the mistake of expecting oth-  
e exercise more reticence about  
ivate affairs than we do our-  
s. And then there is the still more  
on mistake of making compan-  
of those who are never fit to be  
The woman who knows how to  
minate between what is right and  
is wrong regards mistakes as  
ard impediments to one's higher  
re.—Julia Teresa Butler in Pitts-  
Observer.

**Domestic Economy.**  
takes almost a lifetime to thor-  
y master the intricacies of do-  
c economy without being mean  
stingy. It is easy enough to do  
ut things and teach others to do  
ut them and to cut it so fine that  
must go without. But to have ev-  
ing you need, to buy it in the best  
et at the lowest rate and use it to  
est advantage, and use it all, is a  
yph of management continually  
ed after, but seldom attained.  
naging money is like playing golf.  
best player will sometimes find  
elf landed in a bunker, and it is  
his experience which enables him  
t out of it without a bad loss.

lthough the medicine had  
ld, above all, be carried on with the  
st conscientiousness and scrupu-  
nsibility, the unfortunate fact is  
in no other is there so much harm-  
und deception. The anxieties of the  
and their relatives are traded up in  
e most shameful manner; imperi-  
ures are promised; many prepara-  
are also utterly worthless, and some  
ositively dangerous to health.  
s a consequence, all proprietary  
dies are regarded with suspicion  
many people, and the good suffer  
be bad.  
or these reasons we announce that  
proprietors are the principal share-  
ers in

**RAM WALKER & SONS**  
**LIMITED**  
h will, we are sure, be an ample  
antee of the truth of every repre-  
ation made concerning  
**IRON-OX**  
**TABLETS**  
he Iron-ox Remedy Co., Ltd.  
Well, and good.

**True Love.**  
Kitty—D'ye r'aly love me, Dinny?  
Dennis—Do Oi love ye? Faith, Kitty,  
O'd do anything to live wid ye the  
rist av me loife aven if Oi knowed  
'twould kill me this minute.

**Sound Argument.**  
Jones—What did you think of my ar-  
gument, Fogg?  
Fogg—It was sound, very sound.  
(Jones delighted.) Nothing but sound,  
in fact.

**Chenille Portieres.**  
Chenille portieres may be cleaned by  
shaking them free from dust and then  
brushing them thoroughly and evenly  
with gasoline. Hang on the line in the  
yard to remove the fumes of the gaso-  
line. Do not use the gasoline when  
there is a fire in the house.

**Table Damask.**  
When selecting a cheap or medium  
quality of table damask, choose a pat-  
tern that nearly covers the ground.  
Such a tablecloth will wear better and  
look better than one of the same qual-  
ity where there is a great deal of plain  
surface displayed.

**Matting Screens.**  
Those screens covered entirely with  
matting are pretty and serviceable, and  
for a little adornment the matting of  
each panel is sometimes bordered with  
narrow strips of leather closely stud-  
ded with large brass nails.

Lot No. 4 east side of Brook street.....	1	1/4	..	..	22 89	3 65	26 54	..
Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st., known as the Agricul- tural grounds.....	1	..	..	..	42 24	4 13	46 37	..

**IRVINE PARKS,**  
County Treasurer's Office,  
Napanee, July 24th, 1902.  
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox  
and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.

**Make Your Own Sachets.**  
To make your own sachets buy the  
powder and sprinkle on thin cotton in-  
side the silk bags or pour on it half a  
teaspoonful of the oil of the perfume  
you desire, to which a few drops of  
glycerin are added. The glycerin keeps  
the perfume from evaporating. This  
gives a vigorous and diffusive per-  
fume, pleasant for the rooms, and the  
sachets to hang in the closets or on  
backs of chairs should always be treat-  
ed in this way by perfumed oil fixed  
with a little glycerin.

**Dollars In Dress.**  
The woman who can make one dollar  
do the work of two is at her best on  
the dress question, but she is quite dis-  
counted in brilliant results by she who  
can make one dollar do for two and  
deftly give the result a four dollar  
chic by a few bewildering sleight of  
hand passes. Never mention cost to  
such a woman. The dollar sign, like  
the age sign, is only what it looks to  
be in dress.—Minneapolis Times.

**Big Catch.**  
Fishing tackle, Shakespere revolution  
baits, guns, combination spoons, shell  
bait, phantoms, all the new and best bait.  
Jointed rods from 10 cts. up to \$8 00 at  
BOYLE & SON.

**Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte  
Steamboat Company, Limited.**

**DESERONTO—ROCHESTER, N.Y.**  
**1000 ISLANDS**  
**Str. North King** Commencing Sept 7th  
Sundays at 10.00 p. m. will leave Deseronto  
(port of Rochester). Returning Steamer will  
arrive Sundays at 5.10 a. m., and leave for  
Pictou, Kingston, 1000 Islands and Gananoque.

**DESERONTO—KINGSTON—BELLEVILLE**  
**Sts. Aletha** commencing Sept. 2nd will leave  
on Mondays, Wednesdays and  
Fridays at 7.35 a. m. for Bay Ports and Kingston.  
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays steamer  
will leave at 8.45 p. m. for Northport and Belle-  
ville.  
For further information apply to  
H. H. GILDERSLEEVE, J. L. BOYES,  
General Manager, Agent,  
Kingston, Napanee

# SCHOOL OPENING!

—ALL THE—

## HIGH and PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS

in stock for School Opening.

# ...Our Scribblers...

We have over ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS to choose  
from, in 5c, 3c, and 1c Scribblers and Exercise Books.

## NOTE BOOKS, PADS, BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

# THE POLLARD COMPANY, Limited



**900 DROPS**

**CASTORIA**

**A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of**

**INFANTS CHILDREN**

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

*Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHEE*

Pumpkin Seed -  
Almonds -  
Rhubarb -  
Aloe -  
Peppermint -  
Elix. Compound Sassa -  
Warm Seed -  
Clarified Sugar -  
Kidneygreen -  
Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
**NEW YORK.**

At 6 months old  
**35 Doses - 35 CENTS**

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**SEE**

**THAT THE**

**FAC-SIMILE**

**SIGNATURE**

**— OF —**

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

**IS ON THE**

**WRAPPER**

**OF EVERY**

**BOTTLE OF**

**CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

## COST SALE!

**T. G. Davis & Co.** are offering their whole stock of English Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

## COST PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

**T. G. DAVIS & CO.**

## Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,  
No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.			
Stations	Miles	No. 2 A.M.	No. 4 P.M.	Stations	Miles	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	6 30	3 35	Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	3 40
Stoco	3	6 38	3 43	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	3 55
Larkins	7	6 50	3 55	Napanee	9	7 15	4 10
Marlbank	13	7 10	4 15	Strathcona	15	8 05	4 40
Erineville	17	7 25	4 30	Newburgh	17	8 15	4 50
Tamworth	20	7 40	4 25	Thomson's Mills	18	8 23	5 00
Wilson's	24			Camden East	19	8 35	5 10
Enterprise	26	8 00	4 45	Yarker	23	8 35	5 13
Mudlake Bridge	28			Yarker	23	8 55	5 13
Moscow	31	8 13	4 53	Yarker	25		
Galbraith	33			Moscow	27	9 07	5 25
Yarker	35	9 04	5 35	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 20	5 40
Yarker	39	9 10	5 45	Enterprise	32		
Camden East	40			Wilson's	34		
Thomson's Mills	41	9 25	5 58	Tamworth	38	9 40	6 25
Newburgh	41	9 25	5 58	Erineville	41	9 55	6 30
Strathcona	42	9 40	6 08				

## NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

### CENTREVILLE.

By the last of the week harvesting will be nearly completed. Quite a number of farmers have already had some threshing done. There will be a large yield of grain this season.

School re-opened on Monday with full attendance.

A number of men in this vicinity will take in the harvest excursion to Manitoba and the Northwest on Wednesday.

Misses Edna and Birdie Hinch have returned after visiting friends in Toronto, Buffalo, Erie, and other western points.

Miss M. C. McKenty returned on Monday from an extended visit with friends in Toronto and Winnipeg.

Visitors:—Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Kellar, Morven; Miss Aggie McGuire, Sydenham; Miss Lena Dromgould, Wallace-town, Miss M. Ingoldby and Master R. Currie, Kingston.

Experienced Buyers Appreciate Our Efforts.

Experienced buyers recognize the fact that our efforts are always directed with a view of serving the public satisfactorily and well. Accuracy in dispensing and perfect purity of drugs, have established our reputation.

### PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Is the world's leading medicine to-day for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, blood disease, nerve troubles and liver and kidney complaints. This marvellous medicine is doing a happy work in thousands of our Canadian homes. The use of one bottle convinces all doubters. Our stock of Paine's Celery Compound is fresh and genuine. Thos. B. Wallace, Druggist, Napanee, Ont.

### DESMOND.

Rev. Mr. Young, Tamworth, held service here on Sunday for Mr. Weatherill.

Invitations are out for the young people's annual picnic at Garrison's grounds, Varty Lake, on September 6th. Some thirty young people met at the home of S. Shane on Tuesday evening, where a most enjoyable time was spent.

Much regret is felt for the prolonged illness of our teacher, Miss A. A. Bell, who has been obliged to give up teaching for a while. No substitute has been secured as yet.

A gay company of little folks were entertained at the home of J. N. Switzer on 23rd ult., it being the birthday party given by his little daughter, Miss Bessie Pearl. She received from her parents a handsome ring.

Master Aylsworth Bell, who was a successful candidate at the entrance examination, has started to Newburgh high school.

A large number of duck hunters are camping at Mud Lake, and from the successive shots which awoke the neighborhood very early Monday morning, ducks must be plentiful.

Mrs. Switzer, Bobcaygeon, has returned home after spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Embury. The beautiful memorial monument of the late J. W. Bell was erected at his grave last Friday.

Visitors: Miss Annie Bell at J. Switzer's; Misses Maude Parent and

## UP-TO-DATE IDEAS

The Most Popular-One  
Young and Old Is The Det  
nation To Make  
Malt Breakfast Fo  
The First Dish at the Mor  
Meal.

A Food Thoroughly Relished  
All Classes.

Up-to-date ideas crowd thick and the people of progressive communities the strongest, most sensible and popular one, that has seized the determination to make Malt Breakfast Food the first dish at the morning meal. When the many positive advantages of Malt Breakfast Food are considered new and up-to-date ideas are worthy encouragement by those who value vigor and robustness. The best men heartily endorse the fact that Breakfast Food is the true health food to amply prove it. See your C

### PARROTT'S BAY.

Rev. Mr. Spence preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning.

Mr. E. Miller had the misfortune to break his arm one day last week.

Farmers have nearly all finished haying and the threshing machine is again in the neighborhood.

Miss Frankie Smith spent a few days in Kingston last week.

Mr. T. Chapman and wife has returned to their home in Brockville.

Mr. P. Presley visited at Mr. Gaitkilla's last week.

Mr. Smith and family, of Kingston, visited at Mr. T. Smith's on Sunday. Miss Nora Wakeford is visiting in this vicinity.

Mr. Fred Finigan at Miss L. Wood on Sunday.

You are fired. Your color is not

Restless one moment, fretful and blundering. The world's out of joint. You're joint with the world. Not temper, not but weakness. Nerve is unsteady. You steadily worse. Get good rich blood, the new vigor, strength, buoyancy. You'll do ten things to do, you will do them too use Ferroz ne. It sharpens the appetite, you enjoy your food; you get color, a time strength comes back. What's Ferroz ne? It's a tonic, makes red, Ferroz ne is strength for the nerves and for the brain. Be sure of the name, Fer

### STRATHCONA.

The weather has been the warmest known here at this time of year.

There is much sickness, owing primarily to the heat. Mrs. W. McAvoy is under doctor's care with bronchitis. Laurence is better. James Kehoe, foreman of the Cement Works, is seriously ill. Jenkins arrived here Friday last from Vermont, seriously ill; he is at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. Rook. Mrs. McAvoy had an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell, East Strathcona, have been visiting at W. Finlay's. H. Pringle, Chicago, is spending days at his father's in Strathcona.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards and Miss J. attended church in Newburgh, Sunday evening, to hear Rev. F. D. Wood preached his farewell sermon. All Mr. Woodcock's departure.

Thomas McAvoy and wife, of Camden, are visiting friends and relatives in this section.

Master Archie and Miss Flora McDonald, spending the summer with grandmother, leave for home to-day, accompanied by their aunt, Miss M. McDonald. John Mix's child is dangerously ill.

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6
Lve Tweed	6	30	P.M.	3 35
Stoco	8	6 38	...	3 43
Larkins	7	6 50	...	3 55
Maribank	13	7 10	...	4 15
Erinsville	17	7 25	...	4 30
Tamworth	20	7 40	2 25	4 40
Wilson	24	8 00	2 45	4 58
Glenside	28	8 20	2 45	5 18
Mudlake Bridge	31	8 35	2 53	5 10
Moscow	33	8 50	3 05	5 23
Galbraith	35	9 04	3 05	5 35
Yarker	35	9 10	3 18	5 45
Camden East	39	9 25	3 18	5 55
Thomson's Mills	40	9 40	3 35	6 08
Newburgh	41	9 55	3 50	6 25
Strathcona	42	10 10	3 50	6 35
Napanee	49	10 25	3 50	6 45
Deseronto Junction	54	10 40	3 50	6 55
Deseronto	58	10 55	3 50	7 10

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6
Lve Kingston	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
G.T.H. Junction	3	6 30	...	4 00
Murvale	10	6 45	...	4 35
Harrowsmith	14	6 55	...	4 45
Harrowsmith	19	7 10	...	5 00
Frontenac	23	8 00	...	5 00
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	...	5 00
Frontenac	23	8 25	...	5 10
Yarker	26	8 35	...	5 15
Camden East	30	9 00	3 05	5 35
Thomson's Mills	31	9 10	3 18	5 45
Newburgh	32	9 25	3 25	5 58
Strathcona	34	9 40	3 35	6 08
Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	6 25
Napanee, West End	40	...	...	...
Deseronto Junction	45	...	...	...
Deseronto	49	...	...	...

—T. C. CARTER, J. F. CHAPMAN, H. B. SHERWOOD  
Gen. Manager Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent Superintendant

Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lve Deseronto	4	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	...	...
Napanee	9	7 15	...	...
Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30
Strathcona	15	8 05	12 40	4 40
Newburgh	17	8 15	12 50	5 00
Thomson's Mills	18	8 25	1 00	5 15
Camden East	19	8 35	1 13	5 25
Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 40
Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 40
Galbraith	25	9 07	1 25	5 50
Moscow	27	9 20	1 40	6 02
Mudlake Bridge	30	9 30	1 40	6 02
Enterprise	32	9 40	2 00	6 25
Wilson	38	9 55	2 00	6 25
Tamworth	41	10 10	...	...
Maribank	45	10 10	...	...
Larkins	51	10 35	...	...
Stoco	55	10 50	...	...
Tweed	58	11 05	...	...

Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lve Deseronto	4	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	...	...
Napanee	9	7 15	...	...
Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30
Napanee Mills	15	8 05	12 40	4 40
Newburgh	17	8 15	12 50	5 00
Thomson's Mills	18	8 25	1 00	5 15
Camden East	19	8 35	1 13	5 25
Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 40
Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 40
Galbraith	25	9 07	1 25	5 50
Moscow	27	9 20	1 40	6 02
Mudlake Bridge	30	9 30	1 40	6 02
Enterprise	32	9 40	2 00	6 25
Wilson	38	9 55	2 00	6 25
Tamworth	41	10 10	...	...
Maribank	45	10 10	...	...
Larkins	51	10 35	...	...
Stoco	55	10 50	...	...
Tweed	58	11 05	...	...

—T. C. CARTER, J. F. CHAPMAN, H. B. SHERWOOD  
Gen. Manager Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent Superintendant

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Mrs. Switzer, Bobcaygeon, has returned home after spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Embury.

The beautiful memorial monument of the late J. W. Bell was erected at his grave last Friday.

Visitors: Miss Annie Bell at J. Switzer's; Misses Maude Parent and Emma Carscallen at A. P. Bell's; V. Davison at J. Carscallen's; Charles Switzer at Mrs. J. Bell's; W. Cranston at A. P. Bell's.

Our choir is flourishing under the able management of our organist, Miss Edith Bell.

**A Lake Captain's Experience** Capt. McDonald, one of Kingston's most prominent mariners, writes: "For years I have battled with the agonies of Bronchitis. Often times so bad that I could not sleep for nights at a time. I spent hundreds of dollars on doctors and quacks without getting relief, but one dollar's worth of Catarrhoxone perfectly cured me." The above testimonial was given two years ago, and as the captain lately stated, he was still quite free from Bronchitis. Catarrhoxone a veritable specific. Catarrhoxone two months' treatment, guaranteed to cure Bronchitis, price \$1.00, small size 25 cts. Druggists or Poison & Co., Kingston.

### TAMWORTH.

The harvest is now about over, only a few farmers that have some late oats out. The weather for the last two weeks has been the finest for gathering in the harvest ever known, so cool and dry. Threshing now has commenced in earnest. All report great yield of both grain and straw.

Our new blocks are about completed inside and all are occupied except one and it is about ready.

Our township show will be held here September 13 h this year.

The streets and board walks of this village are in a very bad state, the public roadway and the main streets are blocked with refuse of old lumber, old reapers, old waggons, in some places scarcely allowing room to drive through. Our plank walks are broken down and very dangerous to travel on. The board walk leading to the Anglican Church is used for storage of salt and boxes. Ladies have to walk on the extreme end to avoid tearing their dresses. One lady yesterday was tripped up by a loose board and considerably hurt. Yesterday a petition was laid before the council assembled consisting of names of 42 tax payers of the township and two of the heaviest tax payers begging the council to clean the public streets, but it was ignored by them. It is near time officers with spirit were placed in office. Men that would look to the interest of our village and to the welfare of the general public. As the state our roads and plank walks are now in is dangerous to life and limb. Our statute labor is sufficient if properly laid out to keep our plank walks in good repair.

Miss Lucy Wheeler is visiting friends in Belleville.

Mrs. Paul Hunter, of Watertown, is visiting friends here.

Miss Fannie Coxall left on Tuesday to attend the Collegiate Institute in Napanee also Miss Maggie and Minnie Close.

Genuine...  
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

R. Pringle, Chicago, is spending days at his father's I. Pringle.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards and Mrs. attended church in Newburgh, evening, to hear Rev. F. D. Woodcock's departure.

Thomas McAvoy and wife, of Canford, are visiting friends and relatives this section.

Master Archie and Miss Flora M. Toronto, spending the summer with grandmother, leave for home to-day,panied by their aunt, Miss M. McN. John Mix's child is dangerously ill.

### OUR PERFECT SYSTEM

Our perfect system for accurate quick dispensing has met with the approval of all who have brought their prescriptions to our store. Our equipment is complete in every department. Goods, Perfumes, Sponges, Brushes, etc., in endless variety.

### PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

This wonderful life-giving remedy recommended to all with confidence is a true nerve bracer and system p and gives marvellous results to the body. It is always fresh and good. Our store for Paine's Celery Compound. T. A. Huffman, Dr. Napanee.

### Children Cry for CASTORIA

### MCINTYRE'S CORNERS.

Harvesting is well advanced there is an extra large yield of grain. Mr. Robert Stone is making preparations to build a new residence.

Mr. Anthony Hagerman is ill with a lame leg.

Miss Prest, of Chicago, returned home after a two months' visit to her uncle, Mr. Thos. Prest.

Miss Thomas and Miss Allen Mrs. Edward Sharpe and children visited the Thousand Islands Sunday.

Mr. Wilson Clow spent Sunday at Mr. Jocelyn, Walnut Grove.

School has re-opened with attendance.

Misses Norma and Gladys G. of Picton, have returned home a week's visit at W. P. Miller's.

Mrs. and Miss Strachan, of Picton, and Mr. F. W. Armstrong Bath, spent Sunday at W. P. Miller. Mr. A. C. Miller was in Picton as a delegate of Court 1528, I.O.F.

Mr. Alfred Buck spent Sunday at Mr. H. Babcock's, Odessa.

Master Willie Weese has purchased a new wheel.

The football club has stopped practice games until harvest over.

Mr. Azel Buck has purchased a buggy.

Miss Maggie Baker, of Mill is visiting at Mr. O. Snider's.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Thompson visiting Mr. W. Cade, Gull Creek. Messrs. Oscar and E. Buck Rochester, are spending a week at A. Buck's.

Misses Anglin and Palmer, of Picton, are visiting at J. N. Shane's. Miss Etta Miller, of Miller's C is spending a few days at B. E. worth's.

**Acute and Chronic Rheumatism** equally influenced by the almost magic subduing power of Peppermint Cure, a medicinal value to five times the quantity of other rheumatic remedies. Nervin because it reaches the source of the disease drives it out of the system. Nervin unusually good rheumatic cure, and many unusual cures. Just rub it in it time you have an attack. The immediate will surprise you. 25c.

**TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN** the Leonard Block, in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to

ALFRED KNIGHT.

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., (C. M., M. C. P. S.

Physician and Surgeon

Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant. Telephone—

### THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000  
RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000  
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT  
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.  
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.  
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.  
T. S. HILL, Manager.  
Napanee Branch.

### ROBERT LIGHT

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings.

Bee Hives and Sections ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Orders Solicited.

FACTORY. Richard St., Napanee.

A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51v

HERRINGTON & WARNER

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee. 5v

DEROCHE & MADIEN

Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.

Office—Grange block.  
Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rate  
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 51v J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

Wartman Bros. DENTISTS.

Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University  
Office over Doxsee's.

Visits Tamworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday cleash month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE ——— 21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

### Wood For Sale!

Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.

S. CASEY DENISON.



# P-TO-DATE IDEAS.

**e Most Popular One With  
ung and Old Is The Determi-  
nation To Make  
Malt Breakfast Food  
e First Dish at the Morning  
Meal.**

**Food Thoroughly Relished By  
All Classes.**

p-to-date ideas crowd thick\*and fast on people of progressive communities. strongest, most sensible and most lar one, that has seized the public is determination to make Malt Breakfast i the first dish at the morning meal. n the many positive advantages of t Breakfast Food are considered, the and up-to-date idea is worthy of all uragement by those who value health, r and robustness. The best medical heartily indorse the fact that Malt kfast Food is the true health food, and to simply prove it. See your Grocer.

## PARROTT'S BAY.

Mr. Spence preached in the Metho- Church on Sunday morning.  
r. E. Miller had the misfortune to k his arm one day last week.  
rmers have nearly all finished harvest, the threshing machine is again in our borhood  
ss Frankie Smith spent a few days with ds in Kingston last week.  
r. T. Chapman and wife has returned air home in Brockville.  
r. P. Presley visited at Mr. W. skills l at week.  
r. Smith and family, of Kingston, at ther's Mr. T. Smith's on Sunday.  
ss Nora Wakeford is visiting friends in v city.  
r. Fred Finigan at Miss L. Woodcock's anday

u are tired. Your color is not good. tress one moment, fretful and blue the The world's out of joint. You're out of with the world. Not temper, not feeling, eakness. Neglect is unwise. You grow ly worse. Get good rich blood, then feel rior, strength, buoyancy. You'll see a things to do; you will do them too, if you erroz ne. It sharpens the appetite, a d njoy your food; you get color, and d strength comes back. That's because ore aids digestion, makes red blood one is strength for the nerves and vigor s brain. Be sure of the name, Ferrozene.

## STRATHCONA.

w ath r has been the warmest ever n here at this time of year.  
re is much sickness, owing probably heat. Mrs. W. McAvoy is under the r's care with bronchitis. Laura Dun- r better. James Kehoe, foreman of ment Works, is seriously ill. R. J. us arrived here Friday last from ont, seriously ill; he is at the home sister, Mrs. E. Rook. Mrs. Green id an attack of pneumonia.  
and Mrs. Cromwell, East Angus, have been visiting at W. Finley's. Pringle, Chicago, is spending a few t his father's I. Pringle.  
and Mrs. Richards and Miss Dunlop led church in Newburgh, Sunday g, to hear Rev. F. D. Woodcock ed his farewell sermon. All regret oodcock's departure.  
mas McAvoy and wife, of Campbell- are visiting friends and relatives in ortion.  
ster Archie and Miss Flora McNeill, to, spending the summer with their mother, leave for home to-day, accom- n by their aunt, Miss M. McNeill.  
n Mix's child is dangerously ill.

## IR PERFECT SYSTEM.

## THE LEGEND OF GLENORA.

**What an Imaginative Yankee Writer  
Thinks of The Lake on  
The Mountain.**

Just where the broad blue St. Law- rence flows forth from the encircling shores of its foster mother, the Bay of Quinte, a tall forest-clad mountain stands as if keeping sentinel watch over the sparkling waters of the bay at its feet. Islands dot this rippling surface; now an emerald oasis on a desert of blue, and again, a bare gray rock, with a tree clinging persistently to a ragged cleft; each perfectly mir- rored reflection repeating the island beauty above it, and forming the com- mencement of that ever-changing scenic grandeur, "The Lake of the Thousand Isles."

The gentle swish of the waters has no more effect upon the pebbly shore than has fleeting years on an old mountainside except that the winding path which leads to the summit be- comes, more and more beaten with the passing of many feet; for there, like a precious jewel embedded in the mountain's crown, lies "Glenora," the far-famed "Lake on the Mountain."

When the waters of the bay and river are in their gayest and sunniest humor, this mysterious lake on the Mountain-top will toss and tumble in troubled unrest; when the bay and river are lashing their shores in angry fury the lake will often times lie calm and peaceful with never a ripple upon its broad dark surface.

The summer sun was just as golden and the summer sky just as blue in the days of long ago, when "Nora the beautiful daughter of the great chief Woo-rang-a-wong, met and loved the noble pale-face, Captain McKenzie. He was the child of fortune, but Fate willed that Nora, the sweet wild-flower of the hillside and glen, should strike the chords of his life's destiny and bring forth the tender, joyous music of love.

But the grim old warrior said:  
"No; my daughter is a princess among her people. She shall not become a white man's slave. Seek a squaw among your own nation, and leave me my daughter."

And so that was the reason, when the stars shone bright and clear one night and the glen was wrapped in shadows, Nora arose from her couch of skins, arrayed herself in all her barbaric splendor, and stole silently forth. She glided swiftly along until the wigwams of her people were indis- tinct and shadowy, then, pausing and looking sadly backward, she softly intoned a sort of crooning chant.  
"Farewell, oh, my wigwam and my father! Farewell, oh, my mountain and my river! Farewell, I give all up for my white lover!"

Without another sign of womanly weakness she hastened onward to the bay shore, where she had promised to meet the captain—her captain. His great canoe, which moved so silently upon the waters, was to be in waiting and together they were to go to some distant settlement and find a priest. She was a trifle nervous, this Indian maiden, for, after all, a woman's loving loyal heart beat beneath her richly broided tunic. She waited, listening to the low sobbing of the water, and watching the stars rock to and fro on its glistening surface. She was on the alert for the crackle of a twig or a moving speck upon the bay. An owl hooted in the virgin forest above.

Indian, with a wave of his brawny hand, and a look of keen disappoint- ment on his rugged countenance. "She no my squaw now. She nobody's squaw."

The search was abandoned, for why look further when the Great Spirit himself had placed his seal of silence upon the hopeless love of the Indian girl? Slowly and despairingly the little band retraced their steps down the mountain path. Slowly and with bowed heads they approached the old chief, sitting at the opening in his wigwam. There was no need for explanation. He read the story of their failure, although no word was spoken.

When the days of mourning, of chanting to the rhythmic beating of tom-toms and of rocking to and fro in the disheveled abandon of grief, were ended, even Woo-rang-a-wong conceded to the popular verdict that the lake of tears was all there was left to remind them of Nora, and their lost love.

The sceptical protested that a sub- terranean river had found an outlet, but certain it is that the maiden was never again beheld by mortal eyes. From that day the cascade on the mountain-side had a deeper, more plaintive murmur, as if the spirit of the hillside were repeating the sad tale to the spirit of the glen. As the years passed by weeping willows dropped from the banks and a fringe of fine delicate fern nestled near to the lake.

"The maiden's hair," her people sad- tenderly, and to this day each Indian girl shyly plucks a frond of the "maiden's hair" as a talisman against accident to her lover. Some claim that even now when the wind sighs mournfully through the trees the beautiful daughter of the grim old chief walks by the margin of the lake, and by her side is the form of the stalwart white captain.

The old chief and his braves have long since gone to the great unknown "Land of the Hereafter," where, doubt- less, for them the mystery has been solved.

Steamers ply back and forth on the great waterway, and a hotel of modern architecture now stands where Nora kept tryst for her lover, but the name still clings to the spot—the lake crowned mountain—Glenora.

## RICHMOND MINUTES.

Richmond, Sept. 1st, 1902.

The Council met at Selby. The members present were, Messrs. Wm. Paul, Reeve; and Counsellors Manly Jones, Alex. Hewitt, Alf. McCutcheon and Robert Ballance.

The Reeve presiding, the minutes of last meeting were read and con- firmed.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded, by Mr. Ballance, that upon the request of Jas. McMath that Mr Hewitt be appointed a committee to look after a certain ditch along the east side of the boundary along lot 1 in the 4th con., and report to this council at its next session. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that Counsellor Jones be appointed to visit the locality of Isaac Warner to open if necessary a ditch on the Belleville Road. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that on the petition of J. C. Long, the Clerk be and is hereby authorized to notify the owner of the N. 1-2 of lot 13, in the 2d con. of the Township of Richmond, to have his drain across his place cleaned out, which conveys the water off J. C. Long's place, on or before the 20th inst., or the engineer will be sent out to attend to the same. Carried.

## NERVES GAVE WAY— PE-RU-NA CURED.



**Miss Aseneth Brady, Cor. Sec. Illi-  
nois Woman's Alliance, had  
Headache, Backache and  
Serious Indigestion.**

Miss A. Brady, Corresponding Secre- tary Illinois Woman's Alliance, writes from 2725 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

*"Last year from continued strain in literary work I became very much ex-  
hausted, my nerves seemed to give  
way, and I had backache, headache  
and serious indigestion.*

*"One of my friends suggested that I  
try Peruna. It certainly acted like  
magic on my system.*

*"Within ten days I felt new life and  
health given me; and by taking an oc-  
casional dose off and on when I feel  
extra tired, I keep my system in per-  
fect order."—MISS A. BRADY.*

Mrs. Fanny Klavatscher, of S. mitsville, N. Y., writes as follows:

*"For three months I suffered with  
pain in the back and in the region of the  
kidneys, and a dull pressing sensation  
in the abdomen, and other symptoms of  
pelvic catarrh.*

*"But after taking two bottles of Peru-  
na I am entirely well, better than I ever  
was."—Mrs. Fanny Klavatscher.*

Send for "Health and Beauty," written especially for women by Dr. S. B. Hart- man, President Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

## At Both Ends.

In a little town in Nova Scotia are two churches situated in the two di- visions of the village locally desig- nated as the "North End" and "South End." At a Sunday morning service the officiating clergyman read the fol- lowing notice:

"There will be preaching at 11 o'clock next Sunday morning in the church at the North End and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the church at the South End. Infants will be baptized at both ends."

## A Model.

"Oh, no," declared the younger one, "my husband never goes to clubs or any other places of amusement unless he can take me with him."

"Dear me! What a splendid man! How long have you been married?"

"It'll be seven weeks next Tuesday."

## Absentminded.

A professor of one of the universities is famous for his absentmindedness.

Chicago, is spending a few s at his father's I. Pringle. Ir. and Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Dunlop ned church in Newburgh, Sunday ing, to hear Rev. F. D. Woodcock ighed his farewell sermon. All regret Woodcock's departure. Thomas McAvoy and wife, of Campbell, are visiting friends and relatives in section. Sister Archie and Miss Flora McNeil, onto, spending the summer with their admother, leave for home to-day, accomed by their aunt, Miss M. McNeil. John Mix's child is dangerously ill.

## OUR PERFECT SYSTEM.

or perfect system for accurate and k dispensing has met with the approval ll who have brought their prescriptions ur store. Our equipment is modern complete in every department. Toilet s, Perfumes, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, in endless variety.

## PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

his wonderful life-giving remedy is mended to all with confidence. It true nerve bracer and system purifier, gives marvellous results to the sick. It is always fresh and genuine. Get Paine's Celery Compound, T. A. Huffman, Druggist, Napanee, Ont.

## Children Cry for CASTORIA.

### McINTYRE'S CORNERS.

Harvesting is well advanced and re is an extra large yield of grain. Ir. Robert Stone is making preparas to build a new residence. Ir. Anthony Hagerman is laid up h lame leg. Miss Prest, of Chicago, returned ne after two months' visit with uncle, Mr. Thos. Prest. Miss Thomas and Miss Allen and Edward Sharpe and children ed the Thousand Islands last day. Ir. Wilson Clow spent Sunday with Jocelyn, Walnut Grove. School has re-opened with a fair ndance. Misses Norma and Gladys Gilbert, Picton, have returned home after a k's visit at W. P. Miller's. Mrs. and Miss Strachan, of Kinga, and Mr. F. W. Armstrong, of h, spent Sunday at W. P. Miller's. Ir. A. C. Miller was in Picton last k as a delegate of Court Bath. 8, I.O.F. Ir. Alfred Buck spent Sunday last Mr. H. Babcock's, Odessa. Ir. Willie Weese has purchased ew wheel. The football club has stopped their tice games until harvesting is r. Ir. Azel Buck has purchased a new ky. Miss Maggie Baker, of Millhaven, visiting at Mr. O. Snider's. Ir. and Mrs. D. Thompson are iting Mr. W. Cade, Gull Creek. Messrs. Oscar and E. Buck, of hester, are spending a week at Mr. Buck's. Misses Anglin and Palmer, of Kinga, are visiting at J. N. Shae's. Miss Etta Miller, of Miller's Corner, spending a few days at B. E. Ayless-rth's.

cute and Chronic Rheumatism are ally influenced by the almost magical pain- lishing power of Polson's Nerviline, equal l ical value to five times the quantity o other rheumatic remedy. Nerviline cures use it reaches the source of the disease and es it out of the system. Nerviline is an ally good rheumatic cure, and makes y unusual cures. Just rub it in the next y you have an attack. The immediate result surprise you. 25c.

meet the captain—her captain. His great canoe, which moved so silently upon the waters, was to be in waiting and together they were to go to some distant settlement and find a priest. She was a trifle nervous, this Indian maiden, for, after all, a woman's loving loyal heart beat beneath her richly brodered tunic. She waited, listening to the low sobbing of the water, and watching the stars rock to and fro on its glistening surface. She was on the alert for the crackle of a twig or a moving speck upon the bay. An owl hooted in the virgin forest above. Nora shuddered, for it was the death-call of her tribe.

With the patience of her race, she waited never for one moment doubting her lover's constancy. Her sinewy brown limbs were chilled with the night air, when a form appeared, coming wearily up the shore. She did not move. Her unerring eyesight detected that it was her lover's cousin and trusted friend. He broke to her as gently as he could the tidings that the captain had given his life that very day in trying to save another. Both he and the one whom he sought to save were caught in the treacherous smiling river, and carried irresistibly on to certain death.

"Then my captain comes no more to me," said the maiden calmly, her dusky cheek growing a shade paler. "He asked me to meet him. I promised. I cannot fail him now because the Great Father has called him onward and the journey is longer than we thought. Farewell!"

For an instant the girl lifted her bare round arms heavenward, and stood silent as the tree-trunks which towered onward from the shadowy background; then, like an arrow sped from the bend bow of the skilful archer, she was lost in the gathering gloom.

When the great chief missed this beautiful daughter, one of her kinsmen came forward and said that he had met the girl near the basin-like depression on the mountain summit, when the moon was pale and the east rosy with dawn. He had called to her, but she had gone straight on, as one walking in sleep. All the younger braves joined eagerly in the search, for she was the darling of the tribe, and each cherished a secret hope in case he should be the one to find her. When the searching party had climbed the mountain and reached the Great Basin, they stopped short in amazement. Instead of the rocky, broken, declivity, a beautiful lake sparkled in the morning sunlight.

"Ugh—ugh—there Glen Nora," ejaculated Wahokin, the foremost

## An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGINN, Woodstock, Ont.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

next session. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that, Counsellor Jones be appointed to visit the locality of Isaac Warner to open if necessary a ditch on the Belleville Road. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that on the petition of J. C. Long, the Clerk be and is hereby authorized to notify the owner of the N. 1-2 of lot 13, in the 2d con. of the Township of Richmond, to have his drain across his place cleaned out which conveys the water off J. C. Long's place, on or before the 20th inst., or the engineer will be sent out to attend to the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that James McKittrick be reappointed Collector for the year 1902 at a salary of sixty dollars. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that E. F. Miller, Township engineer be paid fifty dollars for services in the municipality. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Jones, that forty-eight dollars be paid W. S. Herrington for legal advice, for the Municipality of Richmond. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ballance, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, that the following bills be paid for gravel, Schuyler Wind over, \$1.80; Charles Stratton, 95c; Albert Davis, \$1.90; John Richmond, 50c; Theodore Windover, \$1.65, by order of the various pathmasters. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that this Council approve of the action of the Reeve and Treasurer in borrowing from the Trust Funds of this Municipality, the sum of one thousand dollars to meet special expenses. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that the rate for 1902 be as follows:

For County purposes, 3 1-2 mills on the dollar.

For Township purposes, 3 1-2 mils on the dollar.

For Schools, 3 mils on the dollar. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that the petition of M. C. Bogart and others, be still further laid over for future consideration. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the Council of the Township of Richmond intends at its next session to be held on the 6th day of October, 1902, to introduce a By-law for its first reading, for the assuming of the Road allowance lying between the 7th and 8th cons., running from lot No. 7 to 13 inclusive, in accordance with the survey of William R. Aylsworth, Ontario Land Surveyor.

And be it resolved that the Clerk be authorized to take the necessary proceedings to have the said By-law passed according to law. Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in October, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m.

A. WINTERS, Clerk.

Owing to Backward season we find we have a number on hand. These we will sell at a bargain. BOYLE & SON.

Grinding at Close's Mills on Tuesday and Saturday forenoons, till after the threshing of new crop commences. JAS. A. CLOSE.

## WHEN YOUR PHYSICIAN

Writes out a prescription for any member of your family, it is important that this prescription should be accurately and well filled. Our long experience as dispensers, and our reputation for pure drugs, should induce you to place your trade in our hands.

### PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

surpasses all other remedies as a blood purifier and system cleanser. It gives good and blessed results to the weak, run-down, nervous and ailing. Paine's Celery Compound banishes rheumatism and neuralgia; thousands of strong testimonials from cured people prove its worth. Buy your Paine's Celery Compound from us. F. L. HOOPER, DRUGGIST, NAPA-NEE, ONT.

at the South End. Infants will be baptized at both ends."

### A Model.

"Oh, no," declared the younger one, "my husband never goes to clubs or any other places of amusement unless he can take me with him."

"Dear me! What a splendid man! How long have you been married?"

"It'll be seven weeks next Tuesday."

### Absentminded.

A professor of one of the universities is famous for his absentmindedness. He recently went into a barber's shop to get his hair cut. Taking a seat in the chair, he remarked:

"As it is quite cool in this room perhaps I had better keep my hat on while you cut my hair."

### They Ought to Be.

"A couple were married in St. Louis the other day who couldn't understand each other's language," said Mrs. Gilley.

"And I suppose that they are unspeakably happy," commented Mr. Gilley.

### The Flat Footed Girl.

For the flat footed girl there is little hope. Very old persons whose muscles are almost dormant and who have difficulty in walking have the flat footed habit. They are usually heavy limbed persons of full habit. For a girl to walk flat footed is almost sinful, as it indicates a phlegmatic, heavy, careless disposition.

The girl who walks flat footed rarely wears good shoes and isn't likely to be well dressed. The flat footed girl is inclined to drag her feet along as if they were too heavy for her to lift. Generally the flat footed girl develops into a fat woman. She is never graceful.

## Have you Any Junk?

If so, please call up 'phone No. 32 or drop me a postal card and I will send for same and pay the

## Highest Price in Cash.

I buy all kinds of old Junk, such as Rags, Bones, all kinds of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, and Old Papers, in fact all kinds of old

## JUNK

I pay cash for Rough or Rendered Tallow, and all kinds of Grease.

Chas. Stevens.



# THINGS NOT UNDERSTOOD

They are Inexplicable, Yet We Accept Them Without Question.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text:—I Corinthians ii, 22, "Despise ye the church of God?"

I would like to ask you the question which Paul asked the non-churchgoers of Corinth. The world needs precisely the things that the church was organized to supply. It needs strength to resist temptation, it needs rules for the guidance of life, it needs support under affliction, solace in bereavement and a hope of heaven after death. All these blessings come by Christianity. It is therefore worth while inquiring what are the obstacles that keep men from coming into the church.

"Well," says some one in answer to the words of my text, "the reason I despise the church of God is because there are certain parts of the Bible I do not understand. Therefore I will not profess to believe what I cannot comprehend." Now, my friend, such a statement is simply absurd. From such talk one might suppose that the only inexplicable things in the whole universe are those recorded between the lids of holy writ. Why, there are whole realms and cycles and universes of facts in every direction yet untraversed and unexplained. You cannot focus the whole heavens with one telescope nor span infinity with the finite. You might as well try to build a range of mountains from Long Island to England by pitching pebbles into the Atlantic ocean or try to empty the Pacific by dipping up the waters with a sewing girl's thimble as to attempt to build up a system of science or to develop a belief in the Bible unless you are willing to accept some things which YOU CANNOT EXPLAIN.

But, though statements may be made in the Bible which you and I cannot understand, the silent truths, the Calvary truths, the converting truths, are all simply told truths. I defy any unbiased man to read the simple words of the four gospels and remain blind to their meaning. No man can read the story of the prodigal son and fail to realize that God is represented by the aged father, that his own sinful life is represented by the sins of the younger son, that repentance and peace are represented by the return home and the divine love and forgiveness by the ring and the fattened calf and the father's kiss. Spiritual life and deeper faith will come later. So, my brother, as you believe in God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost; as you believe that Jesus suffered and died upon the cross for our sins, as you believe that Christ has gone to heaven to prepare a dwelling place for those who are cleansed by his blood, you believe all that is needed to qualify you to come into the church he established on earth. This was the saving belief of the Philippian jailer to whom Paul said, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved and thy house." A man is not necessarily barred from the church of Jesus Christ because he does not fully understand all the Bible. He is received and welcomed because he believes that God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever be-

on staying in the church because they know that Christ did not come to institute a church for perfect men. He came to heal the sick and not the well. The church of God is the great earthly spiritual hospital where Christ, as the surgeon, loves to set the crooked limbs; where Christ, as the spiritual ophthalmologist, loves to open the eyes that are blinded of sin.

"Well," observes another hearer, "the reason I do not join the church is because I believe a man can be just as good a Christian outside the church as inside." Now, I would not assert that all men who are non-churchgoers are unchristian men. John Newton used to say: "When I get to heaven, I shall have three great surprises." One great surprise will be to find so many people there I did not expect to see. The next surprise will be to find so many people absent, whom I expected to see, and the third great surprise will be to find that I got to heaven myself." Like John Newton, when most of us reach heaven—I pray we may all be there—I believe we will be very much surprised to find there some people who never entered the church door, and never publicly confessed their faith at the church altar.

But, though there may be Christian men and women living outside of the church fellowship, I for one do not believe I could be a Christian and not be a professed member of the church of Christ. I do not believe that I could turn my back upon my church and still love my Christ as I love him to-day, and, my brother and sister, neither do I believe you can turn your back upon the church of God and yet give to Christ your true and fervent love, because I believe that, as Christians, we should look upon the church as a collection of God's children. Therefore we should accept and love its members as our spiritual brothers and sisters, children of God, and we ourselves should long to be of

## THE SPIRITUAL HOUSEHOLD.

Mark you well my statement. I did not affirm that there were no Christian men outside of the church of Jesus Christ, but I did affirm that a man cannot be as good a Christian outside of the Christian church as inside. There may be good Christians who prefer the society of Sabbath desecrators and worldly pleasure seekers to the society of those who delight in God's house.

"Well," answers another man, "I will tell you frankly why I despise the church of God. The reason I do not join the church is because it is too straightlaced for me, and I am not willing to give up my own way of living." My brother, I believe you have told me the exact truth. I believe ninety-nine-hundredths of those who scoff at the church scoff principally because they are not ready to surrender some secret sin. But as you have given me one honest answer I want you to give me another to a question just as important. If you are not ready to surrender your secret sin and join the church, where is that sin going, to send you?

My unrepentant brother, as you are unwilling to join the church because you are reluctant to give up your secret sin, I ask you where will

to go forth when you meet him when you shall dwell with him in heaven forever and ever and ever.

## WHAT THE WORLD SPEAKS.

Some interesting information regarding the chief languages of the earth are given by a German statistic. Leaving Chinese out of the question, which in its various dialects is the language of four hundred millions, English is easily first. Roughly speaking, English is spoken by one hundred millions. German comes next with sixty-nine millions, and, if the Low German dialects be included, there are eighty-five millions. Russian follows with sixty-seven millions. Two languages which once covered the world, French and Spanish, are now spoken by only forty-one and forty millions respectively, and Italian, which has lately shown signs of spreading, thirty millions.

## THE S. S. LESSON.

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON, SEPT. 7.

Text of the Lesson, Deut. xviii., 9-22. Golden Text, John vi., 14.

9. When thou art come into the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not learn to do after the abominations of those nations.

Before the deluge God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually (Gen. vi, 5). The margin says that every imagination signifies also the purposes and desires. After the deluge sin developed again in the descendants of Noah and became very manifest in the rebellion against God of the Babel builders. In due time God called Abram from among the idolaters of Mesopotamia to dwell in a land which He promised to him and to his seed forever, that in the descendants of Abram He might have a people who would honor Him and live to make Him known to other nations. They were therefore to be a people separated from all the customs and idolatries of the heathen, living wholly for God, a peculiar treasure unto Him above all people on the earth (Ex. xix. 5, 6).

10-12. All that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord.

The next clause of this verse says that the nations which formerly occupied this land were given to those abominations mentioned in the previous verses, and because of these they were being driven out. Therefore Israel was to beware of and avoid all these things. It was because of the wickedness of those nations that the Lord did drive them out of Israel and not because of any righteousness on the part of Israel (Deut. ix, 4-6). He did all that He did for Israel for His own name's sake (Ezek. xxxvi, 22) then in return for all His loving kindnesses He only asked them to let Him do still more for them, or, in other words, He asked them to walk in His ways and serve Him with all their heart and soul (Deut. x, 12, 13), for only thus could he do more for them than He already had done.

13, 14. Thou shalt be perfect (margin, upright or sincere) with the Lord thy God. To Abram, the father of this people, God had said: "I am the Almighty God. Walk before Me, and be thou perfect" (upright, sincere) (Gen. xvii, 1). The title of God here is El-Shaddai, which signifies the Mighty God, who is still sufficient, as a mother for her child. Abram had been leaning on an arm of flesh rather than upon the Lord and

## FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

### SEEDING WINTER WHEAT.

One of the secrets of successful winter wheat culture is the preparation of the soil. Farmers have learned that ground for wheat should be plowed as soon as previous crop has been removed, allowed to become compact before seeding time in September and October. It will not do, of course, to plow the ground and give it further attention. It must be rowed or disked often enough to keep down weeds and to keep upper layers pulverized, forming dust mulch which prevents the escape of valuable soil moisture. Where the ground is full of weed seed, this is a most excellent method of getting rid of these pests. The present season's weed crop prevented from seeding and the seed in the ground from last year's crop are killed. Even such persistent perennials as cocklebur, velvet leaf, jimson weed can finally be controlled. It may require two or three years of such treatment to get rid of the worst pests, but persistence will always result in success.

The ground for wheat should be carefully plowed, in most sections 4 to 6 inches deep. Every bit of the ground must be stirred so that when drilling is done the seed will be covered evenly. The sulky plow or the modern gang are best. They do good work and completely cover all trash which may be on the surface. If plowing must be delayed until late on account of dry weather, or the fact that the crop growing on the land cannot be moved until just before seeding time, compacting must be done some way. This is best accomplished by the use of a roller, disk, smoothing harrow or such instrument. Neglect of this the cause of more poor wheat than any other one thing. Going over the ground two or three times is sufficient. The work must be continued and in some cases the ground will have to be gone over

### FOUR OR FIVE TIMES.

Thorough preparation, however, pays in winter wheat culture. During a recent trip through the winter wheat section of the country it was very noticeable that the land treated most carefully last fall had the greater number of wheat plants. Not only this, but they were more vigorous and the yield will undoubtedly be much greater than where ground was not well firmed.

The date of seeding will depend somewhat upon circumstances. When in reason moderately early seeding is usually desirable, as the plants get a good start and are able to withstand the winter. However, insect pests, particularly hessian flies, are to be expected, the seeding should be delayed as late as possible, so that the adult flies will not lay their eggs in other places and the wheat crop escape. This was the case very generally last fall. In many parts of the winter wheat belt wheat was sown as late as October 20, 25, where as a rule it is the practice to begin about September 1 and complete the work by October 1. Fields were remarkably free from hessian flies the present season and this was probably largely due to late seeding. Of course other conditions have contributed.

The amount of seed per acre varies a little with the soil and the

Jesus suffered and died upon the cross for our sins, as you believe that Christ has gone to heaven to prepare a dwelling place for those who are cleansed by his blood, you believe all that is needed to qualify you to come into the church he established on earth. This was the saving belief of the Philippian jailer, to whom Paul said, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved and thy house." A man is not necessarily barred from the church of Jesus Christ because he does not fully understand all the Bible. He is received and welcomed because he believes that God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

"Well," remarks another man, "I do not join the church because of the inconsistencies of its members. Some profess one thing and practice another. They say Christians ought to be kind and loving and gentle and helpful to their fellow church members. Then they demonstrate that some of the worst fights on earth are church fights. The elder who prays the loudest in prayer meeting may be the farmer who never comes out second best in a horse trade, and the gossip of the sewing society is just as merciless as the gossip at the club or in a ballroom. As long as the church is filled with hypocrites I do not want to join it."

#### STOP, MY BROTHER.

You know that some of the very best men in every community are members of the different Christian churches. You know, as well as I know, that though some of the church members may be hypocrites the vast majority are men and women who have banded themselves together for the purpose of prayer and communion with God and of trying to make their fellowship better and purer and truer and more Christlike. There are thousands and tens of thousands of church members who are no more hypocrites than your Christian father and mother, who were also members of a Christian church, were hypocrites.

What did you do when your little flaxen haired child died? Did you take the small white casket into a ballroom? Did you have her dancing master pronounce the eulogy over her dead body? Did you have her music teacher sing a song? No; you took her to the church. You took her into the church where many prayers had been offered. You did not have a dancing master pronounce a eulogy over her white, still form. You called in the Christian minister for the last, reverent offices for your beloved dead.

When you criticize the sincerity of certain church members, you should not forget that the church of Christ was instituted for the imperfect as well as the perfect, for the moral cripples as well as for those who are spiritually whole. In the church there are to be found members like a man whom a friend of mine was one evening defending. Howard Crosby came to this gentleman and said: "Doctor, how can you like such a man? You know he is not what he ought to be." My friend turned and said: "Dr. Crosby, if you had a little child who had lost an eye or who was deaf or who was born lame, would you despise him on account of his infirmity? Well, my friend is a moral cripple. I do not like him because he has lost one eye and one leg and one arm, but I do love him because by the grace of God, he is trying to struggle against his daily temptations, and his spiritual deformities. So you will find in the church of God to-day moral cripples. They are struggling every day of their lives against sinful temptations; they keep struggling

#### KEEP ON PRAYING,

keep on reaching up to God; keep

as too straitened for me, and I am not willing to give up my own way of living." My brother, I believe you have told me the exact truth. I believe ninety-nine-hundredths of those who scoff at the church scoff principally because they are not ready to surrender some secret sin. But as you have given me one honest answer I want you to give me another to a question just as important. If you are not ready to surrender your secret sin and join the church, where is that sin going to send you?

My unrepentant brother, as you are unwilling to join the church because you are reluctant to give up your secret sin, I ask you where will that secret sin ultimately send you? You need to be aroused from your spiritual lethargy, and to realize your awful danger. I would specially plead with you to surrender your sins and dedicate your life to Jesus Christ by joining the church, because, in your heart, you know well what you ought to do. I have always shrunk from the thought that people who were born in sin and ignorantly reared in sin, and unrepentant were totally lost. It has always been a question in my mind whether some of those poor loathsome creatures who were reared in the slums of a great city and who had never heard the name of Jesus except in blasphemy, might not in God's mercy be made as fit for the celestial city, as some, who, having been born in Christian homes, have led a different Christian life. God will never condemn one who is born blind because he cannot see. He will never destroy one who is born deaf and dumb because he cannot speak or hear; but, my brother, though there may be some excuse for those born in the sinful slums of a great city for not renouncing their sins and joining the church, there is

#### NO EXCUSE FOR YOU.

You were born in a Christian home, and you were reared among Christian surroundings, you were started out amid Christian prayers, and the mere fact that you made such an excuse at you have, proves that the Holy Spirit is mightily striving with you to-day to confess Christ and join the church the Savior founded on earth.

But there is one answer yet to the question of my text. This answer comes from many a troubled heart. You say to me: Mr. Talmage, I do not despise the church except by my actions in a public way. The reason I do not join the church is because I have so many home duties that I cannot do my share in church work. If I should join. In a few years I expect to take my place as a member of the church altar." Now, my friend, I want you to realize this great truth; God never ordained that any one duty should conflict with other duties. He never wants a mother to leave the bedside of her sick child in order to attend a missionary meeting. He never compels a man to do for the church more than he can conscientiously do. But Christ does demand this: He does demand that you profess and confess his love before men. And you cannot do that in a better way than at the church altar. Then let the most imminent Christian duty decide what you ought to do hereafter.

And I would especially plead with you to accept Christ in the church before men, as you have others depending upon you, your present actions will probably decide how your loved ones will act and feel toward the church of Christ's establishment. In your heart you feel that it is in the church you ought to confess Christ. You know it is into the church you will want to be carried when you are dead, and it is from its hallowed precincts you will want

still more for them, or in other words. He asked them to walk in His ways and serve Him with all their heart and soul (Deut. x, 12, 13), for only thus could he do more for them than He already had done.

13, 14. "Thou shalt be perfect (margin, upright or sincere) with the Lord thy God."

To Abram, the father of this people, God had said: "I am the Almighty God. Walk before Me, and be thou perfect" (upright, sincere) (Gen. xvii, 1). The title of God here is El-Shaddai, which signifies the Mighty God, who is still sufficient, as a mother for her child. Abram had been leaning on an arm of flesh rather than upon the Lord and had lost fellowship in a measure, but the Lord would restore him and have him do better sin future and lean more fully on the Lord alone. If we would know the power of God, we must learn our weakness. If we would know the sufficiency of God, we must learn our own insufficiency (II. Cor. xii, 9, 10; iii, 5). See some precious words for the upright, the sincere, in Ps. lxxiv, 11; cxix, i; xxxvii, 37.

15, 16. The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto Me; unto him ye shall hearken.

In Jer. xxx, 21, R. V., it is written: "Their prince shall be of themselves, and their ruler shall proceed from the midst of them, and I will cause him to draw near, and he shall approach unto Me. For who is this that engaged his heart to approach unto Me? saith the Lord." Here is a wonderful and beautiful prophecy of the prophet like unto Moses; one of themselves drawing near to God on their behalf and bringing God's message to them in mercy. In all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that He might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people. He was faithful to Him that appointed him, as also Moses was faithful in all his house (Heb. iii, 17; iii, 2).

17-19. I will put My words in his mouth and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him.

He said to Moses, "Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth and teach thee what thou shalt say" (Ex. iv, 12). He said to Jeremiah: "Whatsoever I command thee thou shalt speak. \* \* \* Behold, I have put My words in thy mouth" (Jer. i, 7, 9). It is easy to understand how such men needed to be told what to say, but when we read that the Son of God so emptied Himself that He could truly say, "I can of Mine own self do nothing," "My doctrine is not mine, but His that sent Me," "The Father who sent Me, He gave Me a commandment, what I should say and what I should speak," "The Father that dwelleth in Me, He doeth the works" (John v, 30; vii, 16; xii, 49; xiv, 10, then indeed we see what was never seen before nor since—Him in whom all fullness dwelt emptied to entire dependence on another even for His words.

20-22. How shall we know the word which the Lord hath not spoken?

There always have been and always will be false prophets and teachers, teaching lies in the name of the Lord (Jer. xxiii, 21, 25, 32). Therefore John tells us by the Spirit: "Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God, because many false prophets are gone out into the world. Hereby know ye the spirit of God: Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is of God, and every spirit that confesseth not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is not of God (I John iv, 1-3). The test therefore is, "What think ye of Christ?"

insect pests, particularly hessian are to be expected, the seed should be delayed as late as possible, so that the adult flies will their eggs in other places and wheat crop escape. This was very generally last fall. In parts of the winter wheat belt it was sown as late as October 20, 25, where as a rule it is the time to begin about September 1 and complete the work by Oct. 1. Fields were remarkably free from the present season and this probably largely due to late sowing. Of course other conditions have contributed.

The amount of seed per acre varies a little with the soil and the date. As a rule, five pecks of cleaned seed will give a good stand and produce the maximum yield the seed is very expensive, one bushel will frequently answer. It is better, however, to be on the safe side and sow a little more than recommended rather than less. There are so many varieties that no one can be recommended for all sections of the wheat belt. The best guide to get from the experiment station the kinds that have done best in station tests. Then, after consulting the best wheat growers in neighborhood.

#### DECIDE UPON THE KIND.

A good variety is always desirable but do not forget that even the seed will not do well on a poor bed.

Drilling is of course the only method to be recommended. The use of a drill is another question. Modern disk drills have been so satisfactory that they can be recommended without hesitancy. The fashioned hoe drill is still used widely and is a good implement. Press drill during a dry season exceedingly satisfactory, but heavy draught and the fact that it is not available in many neighborhoods, tends to keep it back. A number of the manufacturers of the now make a combination implement by means of which the press may be used or not, depending on the condition of the soil. This is a little more expensive than the crage drill, but since you have implements in one, it can be chased with profit.

The matter of fertilizing ground is an important one. Ordinarily it is found desirable to use the stable manure to the previous grass crop. However, if it is used in moderate quantities by plowing, benefit is easily observed. It is not certain, however, that the greatest good will come from the method of applying the manure. Most farmers claim that when applied to the grass crop, the fifth results will be most satisfactory.

The manure should be put on a spreader any time after the seed is sowed. The best plan is to use the spreader as soon as the seed is in the ground. Set it so that manure will be spread quite thin.

#### ALL OVER THE SURFACE

The soluble plant food will be washed down by the first rain and will be ready to start the young plant rapidly. Then the strawy part of the manure acts as a mulch in fall and during winter, holds snow and tends to prevent it from cold, freezing weather. Surprising results have come from this treatment of wheat. If for other reason the top dressing can be done in the fall, excellent results have been obtained by putting manure on in the spring as soon as the land is dry enough to permit spreader being driven over the field. However, the top dressing the previous autumn is much the best. Rotted fine manure is always desirable and this condition should be secured by composting, if it is not possible to get it in any other way. Pile the coarse manure in



# FOR FARMERS

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## SEEDING WINTER WHEAT.

One of the secrets of successful wheat culture is the early irrigation of the soil. Farmers learned that ground for wheat should be plowed as soon as the old crop has been removed, and then to become compact before seeding time in September and early October. It will not do, of course, to plow the ground and give it no attention. It must be harrowed or disked often enough to break down weeds and to keep the soil layers pulverized, forming a mulch which prevents the escape of valuable soil moisture. If the ground is full of weeds, this is a most excellent method of getting rid of these pests. The present season's weed crop is prevented from seeding and the seed is ground from last year's germinates and the young plants are killed. Even such persistent perennials as cocklebur, velvet leaf and other weeds can finally be controlled. It may require two or three years of such treatment to get rid of the worst pests, but persistence always results in success. The ground for wheat should be deeply plowed, in most sections to 6 inches deep. Every bit of ground must be stirred so that the drilling is done the seed will be sown evenly. The sulky plow is the modern gang are best, as they do good work and completely break all trash which may be on the surface. If plowing must be delayed until late on account of dry weather or the fact that the crops are growing on the land cannot be reached until just before seeding, compacting must be done in some way. This is best accomplished by the use of a roller, drag, smoothing harrow or some other instrument. Neglect of this is cause of more poor wheat than any other one thing. Going over the ground two or three times is not sufficient. The work must be continued and in some cases the ground must have to be gone over four or five times. Thorough preparation, however, always pays in winter wheat culture. After a recent trip through the wheat section of the country, it was very noticeable that the land used most carefully last fall bore a greater number of wheat plants. Not only this, but they were more numerous and the yield will undoubtedly be much greater than where the land was not well tilled. The date of seeding will depend upon what upon circumstances. With a season moderately early seeding is usually desirable, as the plant has a good start and is able to stand the winter. However, if it is pests, particularly the Hessian fly, to be expected, the seeding should be delayed as late as possible so that the adult flies will lay their eggs in other places and the wheat crop escape. This was done generally last fall. In many sections of the winter wheat belt wheat was sown as late as October 20 and where as a rule it is the practice to begin about September 10 to complete the work by October. Fields were remarkably free from the present season and this was probably largely due to late seeding. Of course other conditions may be contributed. The amount of seed per acre varies with the soil and the climate.

heap, pour water over it, fork every few days until it is thoroughly decomposed. By placing the manure on the ground very thin, a large acreage can be treated.

## THE COW NOT A MACHINE.

The cow is looked upon by altogether too many dairymen as a mere unfeeling machine, the dairyman having but to apply the belt and power of food when the machinery is immediately set in motion, that will result in a return to the dairyman for his outlay in a sure and given amount of milk; that under any and every condition whenever our dairyman at his own convenience places before her the proper food, the amiable and long suffering cow will at once be compelled by reason of her internal organism to commence the manufacture of milk which the dairyman may, without let or hindrance on her part, take from her at the close of the process. On the contrary, the cow has an extremely sensitive organism, which demands the same thoughtful care in providing for her comfort that we give our human kind; food of the right kind, at the right time, and in the exact amount she can best take care of; light, fresh air, freedom, temperature carefully regulated; comfort of body and peace of mind. This statement may sound to many extreme, but it is supported by abundant testimony, and failure to recognize its truth - on the part of so many dairymen (not all by any means) is costing the owners of nearly twenty million cows in the United States, many millions of dollars each year. It is certainly a subject worthy the serious attention and study of every thoughtful, progressive dairyman, and one which will repay in dollars and cents. THE TIME THUS EXPENDED. The cow is no more a machine than is the human mother. She is, if properly treated, a gentle, sensitive creature, governed by the same laws of love and fear that obtain among human mothers. Note with what affection and pleasure she gives down her milk to her calf, and will continue so to do for a kind master; but in anger or fright, in cold, in filth, tormented in a thousand ways known and unknown, or on insufficient food, is it reasonable to expect the same generous, healthful product? A machine might do equally good work—but even a machine has its limitations—in a freezing temperature and under other adverse conditions; but the cow, if she is compelled to remain out of doors or in a cold barn at her master's will, unconsciously avenges herself, as much of her food must go for fuel purposes to keep her bodily warmth up to the required temperature. A well made machine will undoubtedly do equally good work if there were a half dozen dogs and as many milking stools asserting themselves in its vicinity, but not so with the gentle cow made irate by either or both. Not only is the quality of her milk damaged (often to the point of rendering it poisonous to the young infant) but the quantity of it is as certainly and promptly reduced. The cow is not a machine. She repays all manner of care for her creature comfort with an increased flow of milk; and even more than this she responds in the same generous way to words of endearment and petting. It is common knowledge that many a herdsman and milker has by his gentle and genuine love for his cows so completely won their affection that no one else has ever been known to get the same amount of milk that he can.



—“I wonder how they knew we just got married.”

## THE IRELAND OF TO-DAY.

### AN AMERICAN'S OPINION OF THE COUNTRY.

#### Found It Prosperous and the People Seemingly Content — Its Resources.

My visit to Ireland was purposely made that I might, through my own spectacles, and from the people's lips, learn the condition of Ireland, writes Mr. John D. Crimmon of New York. I was impressed with the great number of people reading in the public libraries of Dublin. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that at any hour of the day you will find as many people reading in the libraries of Dublin as in all the libraries of our great city combined. These readers embrace every class from the venerable scholar to the young students of both sexes. In Dublin I was present at the college games, held within the grounds of old Trinity. The field and campus are such as any college boy would envy. I have been present at Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia, and have seen our boys line up. The Irish boys are athletic and fond of it. Taking into consideration their numbers, they could hold their own with the best of our boys, and that is glory enough.

#### BEAUTIFUL IRISH GIRLS.

My principal object during my visit was to see and study the people. I was much impressed with the young girls present at the games. They were most becomingly and modestly dressed. I would consider them slighter in physique than our American girls. They possess a high color and have excellent teeth. The climate, no doubt, has much to do with their beautiful complexion. I also observed that they are not as tall as our American girls. I had opportunities to see the ladies again at the races, horse shows and fairs, to which I traveled many miles that I might see and meet the people in different situations and parts of Ireland. I was much impressed with the taste shown by the Irish girls in dressing. They avoid gaudy dresses; bits of exquisite Irish lace on collars and insertions in the gowns and sleeves are worn. I looked through my own eyes at every feature of Irish life I met with. After mixing in these gatherings

are fattened before being sent to the market. Irish beef has a distinct flavor of its own, and is extremely luscious and palatable.

#### SCHOOLS ARE EXCELLENT.

Condensed milk works are to be found in districts of Ireland. I have frequently started out in the early morning to see the girls bringing their milk to the creameries and condensed milk works, driving their little two-wheeled carts, which are generally used. I have seen how the milk is received and weighed, etc. They sell their milk by weight, instead of measuring it, as in this country. I was much impressed with the application of the children to their books, and they appeared bright and intelligent. As is generally known, the Irish are fond of books, and it is the parents' highest ambition that their children should receive a good education. It is my judgment that in all their affairs the Irish people are able to take care of themselves, and are not, and do not wish to be considered, a poverty-stricken people. The Irish people are loyal to the King; that I have no hesitancy in asserting. The King of England is their King, and he has been acknowledged as such by some of the greatest Irish leaders of the past. I would not encourage a taste for whiskey, but, if whiskey is to be used, Irish whiskey is the purest distilled. Irish whiskey is made today, as it has been for generations, by the leading houses in Ireland, no forced methods being used to age it.



#### BOX PLAITED SHIRT WAIST.

Box plaits appear to gain in favor week by week and are seen in the

particular nessian ny, to be expected, the seedling id be delayed as late as possi- so that the adult flies will lay eggs in other places and the t crop escape. This was done generally last fall. In many s of the winter wheat belt what sown as late as October 20 and where as a rule it is the prac- to begin about September 10 complete the work by October fields were remarkably free from he present season and this was ably largely due to late seed- Of course other conditions may contributed.

e amount of seed per acre varies le with the soil and the clim- As a rule, five pecks of well ed seed will give a good stand produce the maximum yield. If eed is very expensive, one bush- id frequently answer. It is bet- however, to be on the safe side sow a little more than recom- ed rather than less. There are any varieties that no one can recommended for all sections of wheat belt. The best guide is et from the experiment station inds that have done best in the on tests. Then, after consult- the best wheat growers in your borhood.

#### ECIDE UPON THE KIND.

od variety is always desirable, not forget that even the best will not do well on a poor seed-

lling is of course the only me- to be recommended. The kind drill is another question. The rn disk drills have been so satory that they can be recom- ed without hesitancy. The old- oned hoe drill is still used very y and is a good implement. The drill during a dry season is dingly satisfactory, but its v draught and the fact that it v available in many neighbor- s, tends to keep it back. A num- of the manufacturers of drills make a combination implement, eans of which the press wheels e used or not, depending upon ondition of the soil. This is le more expensive than the av- e drill, but since you have two ements in one, it can be pug- ed with profit.

a matter of fertilizing wheat nd is an important one. Ordin- it is found desirable to apply stable manure to the previous crop. However, if it is put a moderate quantities before ing, benefit is easily observable. not certain, however, that the test good will come from this od of applying the manure. Farmers claim that when ap- to the grass crop, the ultimate ts will be most satisfactory. e manure should be put on with reader any time after the crop ed. The best plan is to start spreader as soon as the seed is e ground. Set it so that the re will be spread quite thin.

#### LL OVER THE SURFACE.

soluble plant food will be wash- y by the first rain and will be / to start the young plant off ly. Then the strawy part of manure acts as a mulch in the and during winter, holds the and tends to prevent injury cold, freezing weather. Some ising results have come from treatment of wheat. If for any reason the top dressing cannot ne in the fall, excellent results been obtained by putting the re on in the spring as soon as and is dry enough to permit the der being driven over the fields. ver, the top dressing the previ- utumn is much the best. Well d fine manure is always most able and this condition should eured by composting, if it is possible to get it in any other

Pile the coarse manure in a

point of rendering it poison to the young infant) but the quantity of it is as certainly and promptly reduced.

The cow is not a machine. She re- pays all manner of care for her crea- ture comfort with an increased flow of milk; and even more than this she responds in the same generous way to words of endearment and petting. It is common knowledge that many a herdsman and milker has by his gentle and genuine love for his cows so completely won their affection that no one else has ever been known to get the same amount of milk that he can.

#### THE HARDY MULE.

The mule is ready to begin work two or three years earlier than the horse. He can be put to pretty heavy pulling when he is three years old, and from that time until he is forty, if he has fair treatment, and does not meet with an accident, he is not likely to lose any time. He is not subject to many ailments to which the horse is a victim; at least, not to any great degree. He lives about twice as long, and his actual period of usefulness is nearly three times as long, for the horse is really not fit for heavy service until he is five years old or after he is 20, while a mule will often do good service for forty years, and they have been known to work fifty, according to one writer, without being turned out at any time during that long period. Like the ass, the mule will live upon next to nothing, and during all his forty years of hard service, a mule will not require—and generally does not get—half the feed necessary to sustain a horse during his much shorter period of usefulness.

#### A CURIOUS MOTOR CAR SEAT.

A rather curious performance has just been made with an automobile at Copenhagen. The town possesses a circular tower 100 feet in height, which was formerly used for astro- nomical purposes. Its top is only reached by ascending a spiral passage 12 feet broad, which winds between the outer wall of the tower and an inner circular wall. An automobile of five horse-power, weighing 200 pounds, and carrying three persons, ascended the tower recently by this passage, taking one minute to do the journey, and afterwards making the much more dangerous descent with equal success. It is of interest to recall that the Czar Peter the Great, on visiting Copenhagen in 1716, made the same ascent and descent in a carriage drawn by four horses.

#### OIL AS STEAMSHIP FUEL.

Much thought has recently been given to the use of oil as fuel, and it has just been employed on the British steamer enterprise with satisfactory results. A steel vessel, built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Enterprise has a carrying capacity of 4,000 tons. With coal as fuel, her speed has never exceeded an average of eight or nine knots an hour; but she has just finished a voyage of 2,000 miles, from Hawaii to San Francisco, burning oil, and has succeeded in steaming an average of ten knots an hour. It was demonstrated that in substituting oil for coal the ship made a saving of 40 per cent. in the weight of fuel and of 36 per cent. in the space devoted to its storage. There was also a slight saving in cost of fuel and operation of the ship.

Nell—"Why did you marry that dried-up old millionaire?" Belle—I wouldn't have had him for all his money. "But he said he would die for me."

teen. The climate, no doubt, has much to do with their beautiful complexion. I also observed that they are not as tall as our American girls.

I had opportunities to see the ladies again at the races, horse shows and fairs, to which I traveled many miles that I might see and meet the people in different situations and parts of Ireland. I was much impressed with the taste shown by the Irish girls in dressing. They avoid gaudy dresses; bits of exquisite Irish lace on collars and insertions in the gowns and sleeves are worn.

I looked through my own eyes at every feature of Irish life I met with. After mixing in these gatherings and seeing the joy, contentment and ease of manner prevailing, it is difficult to understand how Ireland can be termed a distressful country. I hold it is not so. I am speaking of Ireland as I found it in 1902.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

It is well to bear in mind that Ireland is essentially an agricultural country. The entire income of Ireland is £40,000,000, £32,000,000 of which comes from the land.

The means to acquire land under the Land Act are about as follows: the land owner having consented to a sale of his land, the Land Commission, made up of men of wide experience and high character, make an appraisal of the property, determining the value of the land, and fixing the terms of payment, fifteen or twenty-one years. Many of the farmers take advantage of the privilege of paying earlier. The seller of the property receives his money immediately, it being provided by the government.

It is easy to pick out the farms which are held by the farmers in fee by the more tidy and prosperous appearance they present. Where the same can be said of farms worked by tenants it may be assumed that the landlords are just men.

The most serious complaints I heard in Ireland were from the landlords, who stated that their incomes had been greatly reduced by the appraisals of the Land Commission, whose judgment of values they are bound to accept. Tenant farmers who feel that their rents are excessive appeal to the Land Commission, who determine the amount of rental they shall be required to pay. For instance, a landlord told me that his income had thus been reduced one-half. The Land Commission costs the administration £150,000 a year, I understand.

#### COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT.

There are large estates in Ireland held by landlords who show no interest in the country's welfare or prosperity. They simply collect their rents, for the payment of which they are most exacting, and spend their income outside of Ireland.

The Compulsory Purchase Act, now being advocated by the Irish members in Parliament, compels the landlords to dispose of their land, now occupied by tenant farmers, at prices fixed by the Land Commission, who make a fair and liberal appraisal. This act is favored and out of the eighty-five or eighty-six supported by eighty or eighty-one Irish representatives in Parliament.

England furnishes a market for all the products of Ireland. There is a preference in the English market for Irish beef and mutton, when it can be obtained. I have never seen finer specimens of cattle, sheep and pigs than are to be found in Ireland.

I have talked with the cattle and pig dealers, and have been advised that the prices realized are much larger than those obtained in this country. In traveling through the country districts, I have passed numerous small herds of cattle feeding on the rich pastures, where they



#### BOX PLAITED SHIRT WAIST.

Box plaits appear to gain in favor week by week and are seen in the latest and best designs. This stylish waist shows them to advantage and is suited to all waisting materials, cotton, linen, silk and wool, but as illustrated is of white butcher's linen and is worn with a tie and belt of black Liberty satin. The original is unlined, but the fitted foundation is an improvement to wools and silks.

The lining is smoothly fitted by means of single darts, shoulder, under-arm and centre back seams, and extends to the waist line only. The waist proper consists of fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is plain and is drawn down in gathers at the waist line; but the fronts are laid in box plaits, that are stitched flat to yoke depth, and can be gathered at the waist line or left free to be adjusted to the figure as preferred. The sleeves are in regulation style with straight square cuffs and at the neck is a stock collar. The closing is effected by means of buttons and buttonholes worked in the centre box plait.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

#### TOLD OF THE WAR OFFICE.

A certain officer of the Royal Horse Artillery, having his battery divided into half-batteries, which were garrisoned over forty miles apart, by road, applied that he might have an allowance granted him for an extra charger, it being his duty to frequently visit both portions. The War Office ruled that this allowance was inadmissible, saying: "Measured by the Ordnance map, as the crow flies, the distance is found to be only thirty-three miles and a half."

For a time the officer was non-plussed, but an idea struck him, and he seized his pen and wrote:—

"There would appear to be some misunderstanding regarding my application. I am asking for an allowance for an additional charger, not an additional crow. I do not ride a crow; I ride a horse!"

He got it.

#### WONDERFUL KNIFE.

When Lewanika, the paramount chief of the Barotsse kingdom, visited Sheffield, England, recently, he was most interested in knives. When he was shown a knife of the value of \$4,600, the making of which occupied nearly two years, the King and his Prime Minister cast longing eyes at the remarkable specimen of cutlery, and entered into the most animated conversation. The knife in question is probably the most artistic piece of cutlery in the world. It is known as the "Norfolk Sportsman's Knife." There are seventy-five steel blades, all contained in one handle. On these there are beautiful etchings of Queen Victoria, the late Prince Consort, and residences of royalty and nobility. The handle is a most wonderful work of art.



# 100,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT

## Most Wonderful Crop in the History of the World.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The first car of new wheat has arrived in Winnipeg, and was purchased by the Ogilvie Mills Company. This is the forerunner of what will be the heaviest crop movement in the history of Canada, and this first arrival was naturally a matter of interest to all the local grain men. The new arrival, after being officially inspected by Grain Inspector Horn, was pronounced to be No. 1 hard, Manitoba's finest. The honor of shipping this to market and having it officially inspected, falls this year to the village of Plum Coulee.

The deliveries of new wheat this fall are twelve days later than last season, when from August 19 to the end of the month 52 cars of new wheat were received and inspected here.

### AN ENORMOUS YIELD.

Some idea of the enormous yield of wheat and the other grains produced in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories this year may be gathered from the fact that during the crop year from September 1, 1901, to August 31, 1902, the total amount of grain inspected by Grain Inspector Horn aggregated 49,037,240 bushels, an increase over the previous crop year of 36,073,260 bushels, while, as compared with grain inspected during the crop year 1899 to 1900, the year just ended shows an increase of 20,784,890 bushels. To haul this record yield to market 57,500 cars were inspected against 15,405 the previous year, and 33,663 during the year from September, 1899, to August, 1900.

While last year's crop was largely in excess of all previous years, the

quality of grain produced does not compare favorably with the '99 yield. This is accounted for by the fact that the heavy rains, coming just after cutting, had been completed, materially reduced the grade. While of the 1899 crop there was a total of 23,288 cars of No. 1 hard inspected.

Last year's total reached little more than one-third that amount, being only 8,282 cars. Owing to damp conditions a large proportion of the wheat which would otherwise have been graded No. 1 hard was reduced to lower grades.

### A SUBSTANTIAL INCOME.

A well-known grain merchant places the total grain crop of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories at 100,000,000 bushels. This, he said, meant a substantial income for the 400,000 inhabitants of the western country. If the average price for grain were estimated at 50 cents per bushel, that would be conservative, but it would mean an income of \$50,000,000 to the country from grain alone. This year's crop is looked upon by many as the most wonderful ever known in any country under similar conditions.

Reports from all sections of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories indicate continued favorable weather conditions for harvesting operations. At one or two points in Manitoba, notably Minnedosa, frost was reported on Sunday night, but the temperature did not more than reach the freezing point, and as it will now take several degrees of frost to do any damage, it is not thought that damage will be done to any of the uncut grain.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The statistics show some interesting facts in connection with the teaching business in this country. The gradual diminution of male teachers and the rapid and steady increase in the numbers of female teachers would seem to indicate that eventually the men will be crowded out of this business entirely. In 1879 they were about equally divided numerically, but more than double the amount of money was paid in salaries to the male instructors. The figures are 3,153 male teachers to 3,443 female. During the next year there was a slight gain in the number of male teachers, but from that date down to the present year there is a remarkable decline. To-day the female teachers outnumber the male almost 6 to 1. To be exact the figures are 2,630 males to 6,810 females. Thus it will be noticed that although there is twice as much or more spent on education now than there was 20 years ago and the total number of teachers employed has increased till there are now more female teachers than there were both male and female then, the number of men employed at this work to-day is 523 less than in 1879.

more of hostile than friendly feeling toward the duel in all these countries, and it is possible that the reform may be accomplished suddenly at the last when true public sentiment has asserted itself against the false sentiment of the military cliques.

The number of women in Canada in proportion to the number of men has been steadily decreasing the past 20 years, and to-day there are 246 less of the fair sex than there are men in every 10,000 of the population. That old gag about there being seven wives for every man if he wanted them is obsolete. There is at least one husband available for each woman and 246 out of every 10,000 can have the unspeakable pleasure of two hubbys, providing No. 1 dies in a reasonable time.

The eminent scientist, Herbert Spencer, is an anti-vaccinationist. He denounces the practice in his latest and final work "Facts and Comments." He contends that the alleged protection from smallpox is bought at the price of impaired powers of resistance to other diseases. This is just what a lot of doubting thousands have been con-

## LEADING MARKETS.

### The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—Wheat — The market is dull and easier. Local dealers quote sound new red and white 60-lb. wheat at 69c east and middle freights. Goose is nominal at 67c for No. 2 east and west. Manitoba wheat is steady at 86c for No. 1 hard, 84½c for No. 1 northern and 82½c for No. 2 northern grinding in transit.

Flour — Is quiet. Cars of Ontario 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$2.67½ to \$2.70 in buyers' bags for car lots middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$3.90 to \$4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.80 for strong bakers. In car lots, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—The offerings of shorts are light. The market is steady at \$17 to \$17.50 for cars of shorts and \$18 for bran in bulk east and middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$23 for cars of shorts and \$17 to \$17.50 for bran in car lots, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is quiet at 37c for cars of No. 3 and 39c to 40c for No. 3 extra east and middle freights.

Rye—Is steady at 49c to 50c east and 48c to 49c west.

Corn—Is steady. Canada sold today at 63c west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 69c on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are in fair demand and steady at 31½c to 32c for new white low freights to New York and middle freights.

Peas—Are steady at 75c for new and 77c for old No. 2 east and middle freights.

#### PROVISIONS.

Stocks of smoked meats are becoming very short and the demand continues strong, so that packers would not be unprepared for an advance if it came. Lards are steady and in fair demand.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$24; heavy mess, \$20.50; clear shoulder mess, \$18.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats — Long clear bacon, 11c; hams, 13½c to 14c; rolls, 12c to 12½c; shoulders, 11½c; backs, 15c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14½c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces, 11c, tubs 11½c and pails 11½c.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts continue large and of every possible quality, being most plentiful in the low grade stuffs. The market for this reason is far from satisfactory. There is a good demand for anything choice. Creamery prints, however, are ½c easier. Other choice grades are steady.

Creamery prints ... 19½c to 20c do common ... 18½c to 19c Dairy tubs and pails, choice ... 15c to 00c do common ... 11½c to 12c do pound rolls ... 15c to 16c do medium ... 13c to 14c do culls ... 11c to 12½c

Eggs—The receipts are quite liberal and prices are firm. Hot weather, however, is making the trade in chips very precarious. Offerings of this class are very numerous now, and as they cannot be kept more than a day during warm weather the market is weak. When sold under the best possible circumstances

Hogs, light, per cwt. .... 7.00  
Hogs, fat, per cwt. .... 7.00

#### BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET

Buffalo, Sept. 2.—Flour — Steady. Wheat — Dull and weak. No. 1 northern old in store, c.i.f., 7 winter dull; No. 2 red, 73½c; No. 2 do., 68c to 68½c. Corn—Quiet; 2 yellow, 67½c; No. 3 do., 6 No. 2 corn, 66½c; No. 3 do., 6 Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 29½c; No. 3 do., 29c. Rye—Western, 56c to 67c. Rye No. 1, 55½c. Canal freights—F

#### EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS

London, Sept. 2.—Close — Wheat on passage, rather easier. Corn on passage, rather easier. Com markets — English firm, French dull.

Paris, Sept. 2.—Close — Wheat steady; August, 21f 85c; November and February, 21f 40c. Flour steady; August, 30f 90c; November February, 26f 70c.

London, Sept. 2.—Close — A Lane Miller Market—Wheat, for firm, with a fair business; English nominally unchanged. Maize, African, nothing doing; Danubian 1 Flour, American firm; English firm.

## THE MINES OF ONTARIO

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THOS. GIBSON, DIRECTOR.

#### Interesting Review of the Work Accomplished During the Year 1901.

The Ontario Department of Crown Lands has just issued the annual report of Thomas W. Gibson, Director of Mines for 1901, which presents highly interesting review of the work accomplished in developing the mineral resources of the Province. progress made during the period covered has been of a very substantial and gratifying character, and outlook for the future of this important class of industries is exceedingly bright. A number of statistical tables are given indicating the advances made of late years showing that there is every reason to expect considerably greater developments in the near future.

The lines in which the great progress has been made are nickel-copper and iron industries, including the manufacture of pig-iron and steel. The production of iron shows a large relative gain in comparison with the non-metallic output. The aggregate mineral production for the year was valued at \$11,851,086, of which \$5,016 was metallic. In 1900 the metal output was only \$2,565,286, while in 1898 the metallic yield was per cent. of the total mining product, in 1901 it had risen to per cent.

#### NICKEL-COPPER MINING.

The nickel-copper industry has largely increased its output. The production of nickel for the year amounted to 8,882,000 pounds, 4,441 tons, valued in the metal at \$1,859,970, an increase in quantity of 25 per cent. and in value of per cent. as compared with 1900 when the yield was 3,540 tons valued at \$756,626. The copper contents of the matte were 4,197 tons valued at \$589,080, as compared with 3,364 tons, worth \$319,681, 1900. During the period of years from 1897 to 1901 inclusive the number of tons of ore raised increased from 93,155 to 326, and the number smelted from 993 to 270,380. There were 583 men employed in 1897 earning \$253,226 in wages, while last year the number of employees was 2,284 and \$1,045,889 was paid in wages. A comparative

state down to the present year there is a remarkable decline. To-day the female teachers outnumber the male almost 6 to 1. To be exact the figures are 2,630 males to 6,810 females. Thus it will be noticed that although there is twice as much or more spent on education now than there was 20 years ago and the total number of teachers employed has increased till there are now more female teachers than there were both male and female then, the number of men employed at this work to-day is 523 less than in 1879.

How the mighty have fallen!  
Evidently the fair sex were meant to rule with the rod.

In the earlier history of France the barbarous practice of dueling was quite common, and it was pursued with a ferocity which makes the modern French duel seem like a farcical sport. But during a period of seventy-five years a public sentiment has been created which would condemn a challenger as a fool or savage and accept the refusal of a challenge as a matter of course. A test is now being made to see if some such change is not possible in Europe, and Prince Alfonso de Bourbon et Autriche-Este, the organizer of the Anti-Dueling League, tells a very interesting story of the origin of the movement and its progress in the North American Review.

It appears that he had always abhorred the duel, but that he was first inspired to become an active reformer by an aggravated case of dueling honor in the Austrian army. The Marquis Antoine Tacoli, a lieutenant of Hussars, had been insulted by another officer because he had spoken in defense of a third person, and when he refused to issue a challenge, owing to his conscientious convictions against dueling, he was branded as a coward, deprived of his commission and placed in the reserve as a private soldier. Count Josef de Ledochowsky, captain of the military staff, who had expressed sympathy for him in a private letter which was taken from Tacoli by force, was then called upon to explain, and when he declared that he shared the convictions of the marquis he also was deprived of the rank and civil title of more, both these officers, who had seen many years of service, were deprived of his commission. Further-chamberlain of the emperor.

The case shows how completely demoralized the Government is by the false code of honor in the army, and the same thing is true in Germany, where atrocious murders have been committed within the last few years under cover of this dueling custom, for which ministers are ready to apologize and which they even dare to commend.

But the prince says that his peaceful crusade has received enthusiastic support both in Germany and Austria, that it is well started in France and just inaugurated in Italy, and that the republicans of Spain have made anti-dueling a part of their programme. Probably there is far

10,000 can have the unspeakable pleasure of two hubbys, providing No. 1 dies in a reasonable time.

The eminent scientist, Herbert Spencer, is an anti-vaccinationist. He denounces the practice in his latest and final work "Facts and Comments." He contends that the alleged protection from smallpox is bought at the price of impaired powers of resistance to other diseases. This is just what a lot of doubting thousands have been contending for some time, but the elect have scowled at them for their ignorance. It is comforting to find such a solid old rock of intellectual greatness to fall back upon as the great savant Spencer.

#### JUDICIAL MISCARRIAGE.

##### Story of a Wrong Which Lasted Fourteen Years.

A despatch from Rome says:—A sad story of the terrible suffering which follows when justice errs comes from Vicenza. Fourteen years ago a man named Evangelist Griffoni was found murdered. Theft was clearly the object of the crime, and a father and son named Panarotto and four brothers named Urbanis were arrested. The two Panarottos were acquitted, one of the four brothers received ten years' penal servitude. The three others were sent to prison for life. Two of them died in prison after a few years, still, as always, protesting their innocence. The third has dragged on the miserable convict existence to this day, writing ceaseless entreaties to the High Court to allow the revision of his case. Only a few days ago the police of San Giovanni Marione, where Griffoni was murdered, stumbled on evidence which proved irrefutably that the four Urbanis had been the victims of a terrible judicial error. The sole survivor of the three sent to a lifelong imprisonment is to be immediately released. But prison life has broken him completely.

#### HALIFAX GARRISON.

##### 5th Battalion, England, Will Relieve Canadians.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Semi-official telegrams from Halifax to the Militia Department confirm the report that the Royal Canadian Regiment, which has been acting as a garrison there for the past two years is to be relieved by the 5th Battalion, Royal Garrison Regiment from England. It is not known whether the Canadian regiment will be disbanded or not. There is a proposition on foot to increase the permanent force, and perhaps those officers and men now at Halifax who desire to remain may be divided among the military schools at London, Toronto, St. John's, Que., and Fredericton.

#### FORESTS FOR THE PRAIRIE

##### One Million Trees Will Be Distributed Next Year.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—James Stewart, Dominion Inspector of Forestry, is on his way east from British Columbia, where he has been investigating forestry conditions. During the past season trees have been supplied to all the Territorial farmers who have made application, and he is much pleased with the progress of the work. He believes that in the course of a few years many portions of the prairie which are now practically treeless will have groves of trees. Next year Mr. Stewart expects to have over 1,000,000 trees for distribution.

steady.  
Creamery prints ... 19½c to 20c  
do common ... 18½c to 19c  
Dairy tubs and pails,  
choice ... 15c to 00c  
do common ... 11½c to 12c  
do pound rolls ... 15c to 16c  
do medium ... 13c to 14c  
do culls ... 11c to 12½c  
Eggs—The receipts are quite liberal and prices are firm. Hot weather, however, is making the trade in chips very precarious. Offerings of this class are very numerous now, and as they cannot be kept more than a day during warm weather the market is weak. When sold under the best possible circumstances they bring 11c to 11½c, but frequently they have to go for 10c. Selects sell at 15c to 15½c.  
Potatoes—Are in good demand, but are offering in large numbers. Out of store now they only bring 35c.  
Poultry—Is in good demand for choice young birds. Offerings are only fairly liberal. Prices are steady. Live chickens are quoted at 45c to 50c and dressed at 60c to 70c. Ducks are steady at 40c to 55c for live and 60c to 70c for dressed. Choice young turkeys are quoted at 11½c to 12c.  
Beans—New York, Sept. 2.—Choice pea beans, \$1.95; poor to good, \$1.45 to \$1.90.  
Baled Hay—Is steady and in fair demand. Offerings are plentiful at \$8 for No. 1 timothy on track here.  
Baled Straw—Is only nominal at \$5 on track here.

#### CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—There was little to note in to-day's trade at the Toronto Cattle Market. Buyers are able to go without large stocks rather than pay high prices, and drovers, though asking higher figures, are obliged to come down in order to induce purchases. There is a fair demand for feeding cattle for distillery purposes. There were two loads of Manitoba feeders on the market to-day. The trade in sheep was at steady prices, and there was a decline of 15c to 25c in lambs, owing to large receipts and a lessened demand. Hogs were steady. Export cattle were unchanged. There is only a fair demand, as the Liverpool prices are weak. They sold to-day at \$5 to \$5.75 for choice ones and \$4.50 to \$5 for medium.  
Butchers' Cattle—Were steady only at \$4.50 to \$5 for picked lots, and \$4 to \$4.50 for choice. Common to fair ones sold at \$3 to \$4.  
Feeders and Stockers—Were in good demand. Heavy feeders now bring \$1 to \$4.50 and light stockers are worth \$2.50 to \$3. There is a fair demand only for heavy stockers.  
Sheep—Were steady and in fair demand at \$3.40 to \$3.50.  
Lambs—Were in poor demand and sold at \$3.75 to \$4.35, a decline of 15c to 25c.  
Hogs—Were steady at \$7.25 for choice and \$7 for lights and fats.  
The market receipts were 86 loads, which included 1,465 cattle, 1,367 sheep and lambs, 1,216 hogs.  
We quote:—  
Export cattle, choice,  
cwt. ... \$5.00 \$5.75  
do medium ... 4.50 5.00  
do cows, per cwt. ... 3.50 4.00  
Butchers' cattle, picked ... 4.50 5.00  
do choice ... 4.00 4.50  
do fair ... 3.50 4.00  
do common ... 3.00 3.50  
do bulls ... 2.50 3.25  
Feeders, heavy ... 4.00 4.50  
do medium ... 3.50 4.00  
Stockers, 400 to 450 lbs ... 2.50 3.00  
Milk cows, each ... 32.00 54.00  
Sheep, export ewes ... 3.40 3.60  
Butchers' sheep, each ... 2.50 3.00  
Bucks, per cwt. ... 2.50 2.75  
Lambs ... 3.75 4.35  
Hogs, choice, per cwt. ... 7.25 0.00

\$1,599,970, an increase in q of 25 per cent. and in value per cent. as compared with when the yield was 3,540 to ued at \$756,626. The copper tents of the matte were 4,197 valued at \$589,080, as compared with 3,364 tons, worth \$319 1900. During the period years from 1897 to 1901 in the number of tons of ore raised increased from 93,155 to 3 and the number smelted from 093 to 270,380. There were 535 men employed in 1897 earned \$253,226 in wages, last year the number of em was 2,284 and \$1,045,849 was out in wages. A comparative showing the production for the quarter of 1902 as against the corresponding period of 1901 shows that the output is still increase. The value of the nickel and copper were \$546,3 \$191,170, respectively, as compared with \$190,858 and \$75,625, the values of the output for the three months of 1901.

#### IRON ORE.

Upwards of three times a iron ore was raised last year 1900. The figures are for 90,302 tons, value \$111,805 Helen Mine in the Michipicott Division, produced by the largest proportion. There three furnaces employed in the duction of pig-iron in 1901, two being in operation the year before and the pig-iron produced 116,370 tons, valued at \$1.7. This was an increase of 53.9% in quantity and \$765,637 in value over 1900. A highly satisfactory feature is the increased percentage of ore consumed. In 1902 23 per cent. of the ore made pig-iron was the product of the mines—last year the proportion was 57 per cent., and with development of the iron-mining industry the imported ore will be but a small fraction of the total worked up in the Province.

#### STEEL MANUFACTURE.

The output of the steel-making industry has been considerable that important department of industry will soon occupy a position among our manufacturing activities. Last year 14,471 tons were turned out, valued at \$280—a notable increase as compared with the previous year's output of 2,819 tons, worth \$46,380. The number of 580 were employed in the production of steel, and their wages aggregated \$274,554. The production of steel is limited to one which yielded 1,500 tons, valued at \$15,000.

#### THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The prospect is not so encouraging as regards the gold and silver mines. There is a falling off in output of both—gold yielded 1,000 ounces, worth \$244,443 as compared with 18,767 ounces, worth \$61 in 1900. The product of silver was 151,400 ounces with \$96, 1900. The figures for the first months of 1901 and 1902, however, show gains of \$22,548 in gold production and \$4,954 in that of silver.

#### OTHER PRODUCTS.

Among the non-metallic products of the mine for the year the headed by common brick, valued at \$1,530,460. Petroleum produced the output of which was valued at \$1,467,940, show a decrease in value in 1900 being worth \$045. Cement was produced to the value of \$670,880. Iron pyrites new product in this province, valued at \$17,500, and the output of uranium had increased to \$17.5 will probably be largely augmented in future.

#### COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

There were 47 companies with total capital of \$27,716,000 incorporated during 1901, for carrying on business.



s. light, per cwt..... 7.00 0.00  
s. fat, per cwt..... 7.00 0.00

**UFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.**  
flalo, Sept. 2.—Flour — Steady.  
at — Dull and weak: No. 1  
hern old in store, c.i.f., 79½c;  
er dull; No. 2 red, 78½c; No. 3  
68c to 68½c. Corn—Quiet: No.  
ellow, 67½c; No. 3 do., 66½c;  
2 corn, 66½c; No. 3 do., 66c.  
—Dull; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 2  
d, 29½c; No. 3 do., 29c. Bar-  
Western, 56c to 67c. Rye —  
1, 55½c. Canal freights—Firm.

**ROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.**  
ndon, Sept. 2.—Close — Wheat,  
assage, rather easier. Country  
assage, rather easier. Counsry  
ets — English firm, French

ris, Sept. 2.—Close — Wheat,  
ly; August, 21f 85c; November  
February, 21f 40c. Flour stea-  
August, 30f 90c; November and  
uary, 26f 70c.  
ndon, Sept. 2.—Close — Mark  
Miller Market—Wheat, foreign  
with a fair business; English  
inally unchanged. Maize, Amer-  
nothing doing; Danubian firm  
r, American firm; English firm.

## THE MINES OF ONTARIO

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THOS. W. GIBSON, DIRECTOR.**

**Interesting Review of the Work Accomplished During the Year 1901.**

The Ontario Department of Crown Lands has just issued the annual report of Thomas W. Gibson, Director of Mines for 1901, which presents a very interesting review of the work accomplished in developing the mineral resources of the Province. The progress made during the period covered has been of a very substantial gratifying character, and the outlook for the future of this important class of industries is exceedingly bright. A number of statistical tables are given indicating advances made of late years showing that there is every reason to expect considerably greater developments in the near future. The lines in which the greatest progress has been made are the nickel-copper and iron industries, including the manufacture of pig-iron steel. The production of metals shows a large relative gain in comparison with the non-metallic output. The aggregate mineral production for the year was valued at \$51,086, of which \$5,016,734 was metallic. In 1900 the metallic output was only \$2,565,286, while in 1898 the metallic yield was 23 per cent. of the total mining production, in 1901 it had risen to 42 per cent.

### NICKEL-COPPER MINING.

The nickel-copper industry has very much increased its output. The production of nickel for the year amounted to 8,882,000 pounds or 1 tons, valued in the market at \$9,970, an increase in quantity of 5 per cent. and in value of 145 per cent. as compared with 1900, the yield was 3,540 tons valued at \$756,626. The copper content of the matte was 4,197 tons, valued at \$589,080, as compared with 3,364 tons, worth \$319,681 in 1900. During the period of five years from 1897 to 1901 inclusive, the number of tons of ore raised has increased from 93,155 to 226,945, the number smelted from 96,000 to 270,380. There were only 100 men employed in 1897 who increased to 253,226 in wages, whereas in 1901 the number of employees was 2,284 and \$1,045,889 was paid in wages. A comparative table

mining. There were also 13 foreign companies, having an aggregate capital of \$12,250,000, licensed to do business in Ontario. The previous year incorporations and licenses numbered 57, the total capital involved being \$42,403,999.

### AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Among the other contents of the volume is a paper by Frank N. Speller, Superintendent of the Provincial Mining Exhibit at the Pan-American Exhibition, which gives an interesting description of the display which was thoroughly representative of the economic ores and minerals of Ontario. The excellent showing then made has had the desired effect of creating an interest in the Province as a field for mining and causing considerable inquiry among Americans as to the various mineral products. Other reports deal with the explorations and geological researches in several quarters carried on under the auspices of the Bureau, the work of the Provincial Assay Office, and the metallurgical and mineral industries of Sault Ste. Marie. The report is one of unusual interest and comprehensiveness and will be welcomed by all interested in the progress and development of the Province, which is being so materially aided by the work of the Bureau.

### EVIL EFFECTS OF SMOKING.

**Chauncey M. Depew Tells Why He Stopped the Habit.**

Senator Depew relates the following experience of his victory over the cigar:

"I used to smoke twenty cigars a day, and continued it until I became worn out. I didn't know what was the matter with me, and physicians that I applied to did not mention tobacco. I used to go to bed at two o'clock in the morning and wake at five or six. I had no appetite and was a dyspeptic. I was in the habit of smoking at my desk, and thought that I derived material assistance in my work from it. After a time I found that I couldn't do any work without tobacco. I could prepare a brief or argument without tobacco, but still I was harassed by feeling that something was amiss, and the result was not up to the mark.

"I also found that I was incapable of doing any great amount of work. My power of concentration was greatly weakened, and I could not think well without a lighted cigar in my mouth. Now, it is perfectly clear that without this power of concentration a man is incapable of doing many things. It is this which enables him to attend to various and multivarious affairs; to drop one absolutely and take up another and give it full attention. One day I bought a cigar and was puffing it with a feeling of pleasure which is only possible to the devotee. I smoked only a few moments and then took it out of my mouth and looked at it. I said to it: 'My friend and bosom companion, you have always been dearer to me far than gold. To you I have ever been devoted, yet you are the cause of all my ills. You have played me false. The time has come that we must part.' I gazed sadly and longingly at the cigar, then threw it into the street. I had been convinced that tobacco was ruining me.

"For three months thereafter I underwent the most awful agony. I never expect to suffer more in this world or the next. I didn't go to any physician or endeavor in any way to palliate my sufferings. Possibly a physician might have given me something to soften the tortures. Neither did I break my vow. I had made up my mind that I must forever abandon tobacco or I would be ruined by it.

## TURRET CLASS STEAMERS.

**Will Be Put on Canadian Route to Handle Crop.**

A despatch from Toronto says:—The new line of lake steamers will be in operation by the middle of September, in time to carry a portion of this year's crop. At first four first-class steel steamers will be put on the route from Fort William and Port Arthur to Georgian Bay ports. The names of the steamers are Turret Cape, Turret Court, Turret Crown, and Turret Chief. They have each a capacity for 108,000 bushels of wheat, and have a draft of 17 feet 6 inches. William Peterson & Co., (limited), the well-known shipping firm of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who are interested in the undertaking, have opened offices in the McKinnon Building, Malinda street. Captain Thomas Donnelly, of Kingston, has been appointed chief superintendent of the new concern, and has arrived in the city.

### WITH BRITISH CAPITAL.

**New Franco-Canadian Fast Line to be Financed.**

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Paris correspondent of the Presse, in a special cable, says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has returned to Paris from Lille, where he was splendidly received. It is expected that the Canadian Premier's visit will have important results. The Presse correspondent adds that it now seems certain that the capital for the proposed Franco-Canadian fast line will be furnished by Sir Alfred Jones, of the Elder-Dempster Line, and capitalists of Lille. The capital will not be less than five million francs (\$1,000,000). It is expected that Dunkirk will be the terminal port.

### TO AID RURAL DELIVERY.

**Children Should Be Taught to Address Letters Properly.**

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Government authorities in Sweden have been taking steps to instruct and train children in the correct method of addressing letters, to assist in the postal delivery. In the districts in Canada where the MacDonald rural schools are to be placed, vans for conveying children to schools can be used for the delivery of the mails in the rural districts served by them. It is suggested that particular lessons in the correct addressing of envelopes in the schools in Canada would have educational value in developing habits of neatness, carefulness and accuracy, and would also be a training which every boy and girl in the country should receive.

### SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

**Hong Kong, Tien-Tsin, and Java Ravaged.**

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—The epidemic of cholera is reaching alarming proportions on the other side of the Pacific, the outbreak extending further and further and having more victims than ever before reported. It extends from the Island of Java to Japan, and almost every city on the coast, and many in the interior are affected. The disease, too, is being contracted by Europeans as well as natives. In Hong Kong, from the first of the outbreak to August 6 there had been 523 cases, six of the patients being Europeans, and 511 deaths, of which four were of Europeans.

### CRIME IN CAPE TOWN.

**Many Cases of Robbery With Violence Reported.**

A Cape Town despatch to the London Express tells a story of the

## NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

**The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.**

### DOMINION.

**Rat Portage** people will build a hospital this season to contain 30 beds and a nurses' home.

The Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction will be held at Hamilton on September 24th.

The Indians at the Caughnawaga reserve, Quebec, object to the establishment of a convent in their midst.

The crack in the Woodstock fire hall bell is so small that a magnifying glass had to be used to find it. Small as it was it spoiled the bell.

The London City Gas Company's new gasometer will cost \$50,000.

James Emery, farmer, near Ashton, was shot and killed by an orphan boy in his employ, accidentally it is thought.

Hon. James Sutherland, Minister of Marine, has appointed Commander Spain to make investigation into the wrecks which have occurred recently on the St. Lawrence route.

Residents of the Thousand Islands, concerned at the rapid way the islands are being taken up, propose the formation of a large international park, with Customs regulations relaxed by both Governments.

Peter McIntosh, one of the largest millers and grain exporters in New South Wales, now at Montreal, says owing to drought, "we will have to import wheat this year from Canada and the United States, chiefly from the latter country because rates are less."

The Canadian Pacific has appointed the following superintendents for Winnipeg and Manitoba branch lines and divisions: J. T. Arundel, Winnipeg branch lines; Superintendent R. Peard of Brandon to Souris division; J. G. Taylor of Montreal, to succeed Mr. Peard at Brandon; and William Brown and Messrs. Brady, and Messrs. Brady, Milestone, and Niblock, Fort William divisions.

### FOREIGN.

A case has been discovered in Paris, where a man shot in the heart by a revolver bullet has been completely cured.

Experiments in wireless telephoning were successfully conducted between Sassnitz and Kolberg, Pomerania, a distance of 105 miles.

All the expense incurred by the Indian Rajahs on their visit to attend the coronation ceremony are to be paid out of the Imperial exchequer.

Treasurer Clerk Warfield of Washington was dismissed because he was a member of a betting association that advertised the fact that he was a United States official.

Emperor William has arranged for a trip to England on November 5, and will be present on the King's birthday, November 9, when King Edward will be 61 years old.

It is expected that the Boer generals will demand a large sum of money from the British Government in exchange for their assistance in conciliating the rank and file of the Boers.

### COUNTESS DIES A PAUPER.

**Followed the Fortunes of a Circus Rider.**

A despatch from Vienna says:—A great sensation was caused some time ago in Munich society by the disappearance of the young and beautiful Baroness Baldwin a few hours after she had been married to the Count Stettinhausen. It was the

\$59,970, an increase in quantity 25 per cent. and in value of 145 cent. as compared with 1900. The yield was 3,540 tons valued at \$756,626. The copper contents of the matte were 4,197 tons, valued at \$589,080, as compared with 3,364 tons, worth \$319,681 in 1900. During the period of five years from 1897 to 1901 inclusive, a number of tons of ore raised has increased from 93,155 to 326,945, the number smelted from 96,100 to 270,380. There were only 100 men employed in 1897 who received \$253,226 in wages, whereas in 1901 the number of employees was 2,284 and \$1,045,889 was paid in wages. A comparative table showing the production for the first quarter of 1902 as against that of the corresponding period of 1901, shows that the output is still on the increase. The value of the yield of lead and copper were \$546,356 and \$1,170, respectively, as compared with \$190,858 and \$75,625, being values of the output for the first three months of 1901.

#### IRON ORE.

Upwards of three times as much iron ore was raised last year as in 1900. The figures are—for 1900: 302 tons, value \$111,805. The Ontario Mine in the Michipicoten Division, produced by far the largest proportion. There were 100 furnaces employed in the production of pig-iron in 1901, only 10 being in operation the year before, and the pig-iron product was 3,370 tons, valued at \$1,701,703. This was an increase of 53,984 tons in quantity and \$765,637 in value over 1900. A highly satisfactory feature is the increased percentage of iron ore consumed. In 1900 only 10 per cent. of the ore made into iron was the product of Ontario—last year the proportion had increased to 57 per cent., and with the development of the iron-mining industry the imported ore will soon be but a small fraction of that used in the Province.

#### STEEL MANUFACTURE.

The output of the steel-making industry has been considerable and an important department of metallurgy will soon occupy a leading position among our manufacturing activities. Last year 14,471 tons of steel were turned out, valued at \$347,100—a notable increase as compared with the previous year's output of 12 tons, worth \$16,380. Men to the number of 580 were afforded employment in the production of iron and steel, and their wages aggregated \$274,554. The production of steel is limited to one mine, which yielded 1,500 tons, valued at \$300.

#### THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The prospect is not so encouraging regarding the gold and silver mines. There is a falling off in the output of both—gold yielded 14,293 ounces, worth \$244,443 as compared with 18,767 ounces, worth \$297,100 in 1900. The product of silver was 151,400 ounces with \$96,367 in value. The figures for the first three months of 1901 and 1902, however, show gains of \$22,548 in gold production and \$4,954 in that of silver.

#### OTHER PRODUCTS.

Among the non-metallic products the mine for the year the list is headed by common brick, valued at \$80,460. Petroleum products, the output of which was valued at \$67,940, show a decrease, the value in 1900 being worth \$1,869,900. Cement was produced to the value of \$670,880. Iron pyrites, a product in this province, yielded \$17,500, and the output of corn has increased to \$17,500 and is probably be largely augmented output.

#### COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

There were 47 companies with a total capital of \$27,716,000 incorporated during 1901, for carrying on

business, yet you are the cause of all my ills. You have played me false. The time has come that we must part. I gazed sadly and longingly at the cigar, then threw it into the street. I had been convinced that tobacco was ruining me. "For three months thereafter I underwent the most awful agony. I never expect to suffer more in this world or the next. I didn't go to any physician or endeavor in any way to palliate my sufferings. Possibly a physician might have given me something to soften the tortures. Neither did I break my vow. I had made up my mind that I must forever abandon tobacco or I would be ruined by it.

"At the end of three months my longing for it abated. I gained twenty-five pounds in weight. I slept well for seven or eight hours every night.

"I have never smoked from that day to this, and while no one knows better than I the pleasures to be derived from tobacco, I am still well content to forget them, knowing their effect."

#### SARDINIAN INCENDIARISM.

##### Terrible Havoc Caused by a Mysterious Band.

A despatch from Rome says:—Information comes from Sardinia that the island is suffering terribly from the destructive work of a band of unknown incendiaries. All over the island fires have been breaking out, causing tremendous damage. Vineyards and olive yards are the principal objects of the attacks, and many properties which a few days ago promised to be rich in crops are now nothing but masses of blackened and charred stumps. A fire burst out in a big olive yard only a few hundred yards from the town of Sassari. A body of soldiers was sent to help the firemen, and many people hurried forth to lend a hand, but the flames had already spread so far that it was several hours before they could be got under control. Many landlords, their prospects of a harvest being ruined, are demanding a remission of taxes.

#### HANDLING THE CROPS.

##### The West Fears There Will Be a Shortage of Cars.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Most favorable reports continue to come from all portions of Manitoba, including the rapid progress of harvesting. The only matter now in doubt is the ability of the railroads to haul out the crop. Despite the assertions of the officials of the roads, local grain men are very much afraid that trouble is ahead, and that the old scarcity of cars will again be in evidence this fall. It is maintained by those interested that the ordinary freight traffic is so heavy this season that it is with difficulty that the railroads are handling it, and this condition of affairs not only exists throughout Eastern Canada, but in West also, where the movement of freight is unprecedented, and is likely to continue into the winter.

#### DROWNED HIMSELF.

##### Body of Lindsay Barrister Found in Lake Scugog.

A despatch from Lindsay says:—Mr. Norman A. MacMurchy, barrister, of this town, and clerk in the office of the clerk of the County Court, was found drowned in the Scugog River a short distance above this town on Wednesday afternoon. Deceased had been missing since Friday. His pockets and clothing were loaded with stones, and his death is clearly a case of suicide. It is confidently believed that deceased was of unsound mind when he committed the deed.

other and having more victims than ever before reported. It extends from the Island of Java to Japan, and almost every city on the coast, and many in the interior are affected. The disease, too, is being contracted by Europeans as well as natives. In Hong Kong, from the first of the outbreak to August 6 there had been 523 cases, six of the patients being Europeans, and 511 deaths, of which four were of Europeans.

#### CRIME IN CAPE TOWN.

##### Many Cases of Robbery With Violence Reported.

A Cape Town despatch to the London Express tells a story of the troubles of immigrants who are crowding that place. It says that instead of securing work they find themselves stranded. The result is that the parks are filled with penniless sleepers, and the number of beggars is constantly on the increase. Crime and violence are prevalent, although for some reason the Cape newspapers do not refer to this particular trouble. There have been many cases during the past month. There were over forty cases of robbery and violence that have not been reported in the Cape Town press. It is alleged that the British soldiers are the malefactors. Three of these were caught red-handed on Friday night. Cases of sand-bagging are very frequent. The residents of the Cape urge that more stringent conditions be imposed in regard to immigrants landing in South Africa.

#### FEATHERS THAT TELL TALES.

##### Their Meaning As Worn by the Indians.

The famous feather headdresses of the fast disappearing Red Indian are not merely used for decorative purposes. The manner in which they are consumed constitutes a record of the doings of the individual, of his personal history, and of his feats of prowess in arms.

Suppose, for example, that a man has several feathers set upright on his crown. It means that he has captured that number of enemies at various times, one feather standing for each captive taken.

If he wears on his head feathers inclined towards the right, it signifies that he is a scalper—that he has taken one or more scalps. Supposing that the feathers are set low on the head, and incline towards the left, they mean that the warrior has achieved power and control through bravery in a battle or in marauding expeditions.

If the feathers are stripped nearly to the top, and then broken so that the tips may wave and flutter in the wind, the wearer is a successful and courageous scout. He is a finder of many houses, the black tips indicating the blackened housetops. These feathers may be attached to the crown, to the clothing, or to the mane or tail of the horse ridden by the man.

Eagle-down is worn by the medicine-man to indicate the possession of mysterious power, rendering the wearer alert and swift, and making him invisible to enemies, and invulnerable to arrow and tomahawk.

The famous Sioux war-bonnet, which is the most beautiful head-dress ever devised by human ingenuity, is an expression of swiftness and courage—the attributes of the eagle from which the feathers are obtained which chiefly compose the ornament. Only men with great records wear the full war-bonnet.

William S. Forrest, a well-known Chicago criminal lawyer, states that he will lay before the Illinois bar a proposal to make it contempt of court for a newspaper to publish the details of a crime in advance of the trial.

It is expected that the Boer generals will demand a large sum of money from the British Government in exchange for their assistance in conciliating the rank and file of the Boers.

#### COUNTESS DIES A PAUPER.

##### Followed the Fortunes of a Circus Rider.

A despatch from Vienna says:—A great sensation was caused some time ago in Munich society by the disappearance of the young and beautiful Baroness Baldwin a few hours after she had been married to the Count Stettinhausen. It was the circus-rider Zigora who had abducted her to Austria. Shortly afterwards the brutal and profligate circus-rider deserted her, leaving her entirely destitute, and to support herself and her child she had to work as a common day laborer. Not being used to hard work, however, she soon fell sick, and was unable to pay for the board of her child, which was brought to her in the hospital where she lay sick. Not knowing what to do, she left the hospital in her desperate condition, and soon after the child was found dead in the brushwood near Budapest. A few days ago a hopelessly ill woman named Amanda Weber was admitted into the St. Rochus Hospital, of Budapest, where she died. A few hours before her death she revealed her true name—Countess Maria Stettinhausen.

#### FAT CHICKEN TRADE.

##### Stations Established in the Maritime Provinces.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—F. C. Hare, of the Department of Agriculture, has returned from the Maritime Provinces, where he has established six stations for fattening chickens, on Prince Edward Island. There will also be one in Cape Breton, one in Nova Scotia, and one in New Brunswick. Operations will be commenced about the 10th of September, each station being provided with crates for fattening from 500 to 1,000 chickens. Three lots of chickens will be fattened, four weeks being allowed to elapse between each lot. It is expected that 15,000 chickens will be fattened this year, or more, if suitable birds can be obtained. They will be exported from Charlottetown on the steamship Manchester Commerce and disposed of at Manchester. The six stations to be established on Prince Edward Island will buy every suitable chicken which is produced there, and as a record of the cost of feed and transportation will be kept by the fatteners, it is hoped that this illustration of export trade will eventually lead to large firms handling the Maritime chicken export business. At the present time the bulk of the chickens in the Maritime Provinces are being consumed on the Sydney, Cape Breton, market.

#### GREECE CURRANT CROP.

##### Has Been Much Damaged by Violent Storms.

The special correspondent of the London Times at Corinth says that according to official reports of the Greek Government, violent thunderstorms, accompanied by heavy rains, amounting in some places to inundations, have inflicted considerable damage to the currant crop, especially in the vicinity of Aegium, Olympia, and Pyrgos, and in the district of Elis. The district in which Corinth is situated practically escaped. The damage, though partial, will tend to aggravate the existing bad condition of the currant trade.





## WE HAVE AN UMBRELLA

for Gentlemen that we sell at \$100 and its good value.

There are others up to \$350—all good values. You'll need an umbrella soon: We have the one you want.

COME AND SELECT IT.

What about a RAIN COAT? We have them in all styles and makes, from \$250 to \$13.

Come and see Them!

**J. L. BOYES,**

Headquarters for Men and Boys' Furnishings.

## MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

In preparation for the grinding of this season's immense crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Daffoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mills known to the trade, and is now prepared to grind your feed without any more waiting and as fine as may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed and wheat gristing there and be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

**J. R. DAFOE,**

AT THE BIG MILL.

**Apples Wanted!**

—AT—

**SYMINGTON'S,**

Foot of Robert Street.

## Values Count

Our ambition persistently and relentlessly pursued is to give

### The Best Values in Footwear

This method has brought grist to our mill. We possess facilities for BUYING IN BIG quantities for our 3 Big Stores, and it goes without saying we use our advantages.

**BOOTS—For School, Farm, Factory, Street Wear, House Wear, Etc.**

In short anything in Foot wear or Travelling Goods, look up J. J. Haines, and you consider your own interests.

**J. J. HAINES,**

Napanee, Bellville and Trenton.

### Wanted.

Good Canadian girls for situations in Rochester. Apply 281 East Main St, Room 21, Rochester, N. Y. 38ep

### Wedded at Kingston.

August 25th. This afternoon the marriage occurred of Miss Ida La Rue, of Detroit, Mich., and Mr. John O'Neil, of Picton, Ont. The bride is a daughter of Paul La Rue, of Detroit, formerly band master at Picton.

### Card of Thanks.

To the officers and members of Napanee Lodge No. 194 A. O. U. W.

In behalf of myself and family permit me to thank you for your kindness and sympathy to me in my sad affliction in the loss of my dear husband Richard Diener; and for your promptness in forwarding the check for \$2000, the amount of Beneficiary Certificate issued to my late husband.

Wishing your order every success, I am  
Yours Sincerely  
Signed Mrs. Ida Diener.

### Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

We the undersigned, on behalf of the excursionists to the 1000 Island Park Saturday Aug. 23rd., the Young Peoples Societies, desire to place on record our very high appreciation of the kindness and cordiality of Capt. Roys and crew of the steamer Aletha from start to finish. Everything that could be done for the comfort, safety and well being of everybody was done; no people, on land or sea, ever fared better than we, and everyone was enthusiastically demonstrative in their praises for all connected with the boat and excursion. Signed: Rev. J. W. Wilkinson, W. E. Stimers, E. Birks, Joseph Bigelow, P. D. Meyers, J. A. Crews, A. C. Bell, Glen Ross; A. Bailey, F. J. Knight, John Dench, E. J. Ketcheson, W. Clayton Orser and scores of others.

Cool and Delicious—  
Rikley's Sunday's

### "Home Nursing."

We have recently received a book entitled "Home Nursing" published by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal. This publication contains practical instructions for the performance of all offices pertaining to the sick. It tells what to do in case of accidents, treats with nearly all the diseases to which human flesh is heir, as well as containing many recipes for nursing food.



### Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 1:25 a.m.
" 3:33 a.m.	" 2:18 a.m.
" 10:20 a.m.	" 7:43 a.m.
" 1:17 p.m.	" 12:17 p.m. noon
" 4:58 p.m.	" 12:55 p.m. noon
" 7:02 p.m.	

\*Daily except Monday. \*Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes at the station. 8-ly

## PERSONALS

Did it ever occur to you that you could assist us greatly to keep up the interest of this column. If you have friends visiting you, or intend leaving town for even a few days kindly let us know by personal call or a post card. Your friends both in the neighborhood and at a distance are interested in your movements. Don't think we should know where you are: Tell us.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Lapum and daughter Edith, of Scranton, Penn., are visiting friends in our town, and expect to leave about Sept. 1st.

Walter D. Wartman, Esq., of Buffalo, was visiting friends in Colebrook last week.

Eb. Perry, Esq., and wife, formerly of Newburgh and now of Mount Forest, are calling on friends in Brookville, Napanee and Newburgh.

Mrs. Warner, John street, and Mrs. Eakins, of Toronto, were visiting friends in Trenton last Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Morden, of Picton, visited friends in Napanee last Saturday.

Ernest Hall, of Montreal, spent Sunday, August 24th, with friends in Napanee.

C. D. Allen, son of Rev. R. R. Allen, Adolphustown, spending the vacation with his family, has left for San Francisco. He is a teacher in the celebrated Palo Alto university, near San Francisco.

Since going to Manitoba, Ogden Hinch, late of Napanee, has prospered. He commenced in real estate business at Carman, and was so successful that he has now removed to Winnipeg, and formed the Union Colonization Co., of which he is manager. The lands of the company are situated in the celebrated Red River Valley, in an old and tried district, where crop failures are unknown.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Huffman and child are spending a week with friends in Hartington and Kepler.

Miss Grace Pringle left last Saturday for New York, via Rochester, where she will visit friends for a few days.

Miss M. Haliday, who has spent the past month with her sister, Mrs. Dorse, left last week for Winnipeg.

The trustees of Miss Ada Reid's school, river road, very thoughtfully extended her holidays until the 1st September, as Miss Reid was in poor health when school opened on August 18th.

Messrs. E. J. Pollard, Frank Carson, and Gibson Pringle, of Peterboro, returned last week from a week's cruise down the bay.

Mrs. J. C. Stewart and two children, who have spent the past month with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Birrell, left last week for their home, Sault Ste. Marie.

Miss Nettie Pringle left on Thursday last week for New York, after spending the past month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pringle, Centre street.

Miss Edna Wagar returned to Deseronto on Tuesday last week after spending a week with her friend, Miss Hazel Cook, of Kingston.

Miss Allie Henderson, of Toronto, spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Henderson, Centre street.

Miss Maude Robinson left on Saturday last week for Watertown after spending two weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. Lester Wagar, South Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Mills and friends from Buffalo spent a pleasant two weeks down among the Islands and returned home on Thursday last.

## WALLACE'S for PAINTS.

**RAMSAY'S MIXED PAINT—** (Unicorn Brand) is the Oldest mixed paint in Canada, and is Good for Inside and Good for Outside.

Every Can is Guaranteed.

No Trouble with  
Your Floor

if you paint with Ramsay's

Have you seen our Pure Grey No. 32, for Porch Floors?

**WALLACE,**

THE DRUGGIST.

**Red Cross DRUG STORE**

Grange's Corner.

Mr. James Roblin took in Kingston on Wednesday of last week.

Miss Mary Lee, of Colebrook, was guest of Miss Addie Wilson last week.

Master Cecil Wilson spent last week guest of Mrs. Lawton, Deseronto.

Miss Addie Snider returned on Tu of last week after visiting friends in ston and vicinity.

Mr. Sellwood, of Boston, was calling friends in Napanee last week.

Mrs. Dr. C. Day Clark, of To visiting friends in Napanee; left for home Tuesday, 26th ult.

James M. Lapum and wife made a to Wilton last Monday.

Mrs. A. C. Warner and two daughters Florence and Bella, of Colebrook, were in Napanee Saturday last.

Mrs. William Hunt, of Chicago, last week guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

Miss Frankie Harrison, of Deseronto, spent Wednesday of last week with friends in town.

Rev. Father Hogan and sister were expectedly called to Perth on Saturday last owing to the serious illness of brother.

Miss Cassie Ford left last week to relatives in Gananoque.

Mrs. J. P. Hanley went to Toronto last week.

Mrs. James Minchinton is visiting friends in Toronto.

Miss Emma Scott was at home number of her lady friends on Tuesday last week.

Mrs. E. L. Knight and children, Hovey and daughter Ola, and Miss Williams, of Rochester, spent a few last week with friends at Hay Bay.

Mr. Lorne Oliver, of Toronto, is spending a week with his parents, Deseronto, before attending College of macy.

Mr. George Meagher, of Trenton, Sunday and Monday of last week with parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugget, Toronto, and A. J. Empey were in Tweed on Thursday last week.

About 400 took in the E. M. church day school excursion by Steamer Ale on Monday.

Miss Lulu Williams, of Rochester, last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Knight.

Mrs. R. Irving and daughter are in at Stella.

# Apples Wanted!

—AT—  
**SYMINGTON'S,**

Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

## The Cook's Want List.

Put fresh spices, Garlic, Corks in many sizes, Fruit jar rings, Chemically pure Food Vinegar, Sealing Wax mixture. All to be purchased at Medical Hall.

FRED L. HOOPER.

## Lennox Election.

A move was made some time ago to set aside the petition against Mr. Carscallen's election. The same came up for hearing on Saturday last, and was, by consent of solicitors on both sides, postponed indefinitely. This probably means that the petition against Mr. Carscallen, and the petition against Mr. Madole, will be tried in Nanapanee some time in October. We are promised rare developments by the conservatives in the town, but if we know anything it is themselves who will have to look for a surprise of a large kind.

**Faulty Kidneys.**—Have you backache? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you frequent headaches? Have you failing vision? Have you dizzy feeling? Are you depressed? Is your skin dry? Have you a tired feeling? Any of these signs prove kidney disease. Experience has proved that South American Kidney Cure never fails.—6

## Road Races.

The road race on Friday evening was not pulled off as the result of the race could not affect the standing of the riders. Percy Madden wins the beautiful trophy, Fred Wagar the solar lamp and Wm. Hunter the large bicycle pump. Considerable interest has been taken in these races, and in consequence a matched race between the above three riders will take place on the track at the park this Friday afternoon at 6 o'clock. Prizes valued at about \$15 will be awarded the winners. Everybody welcome. No admission.

## Matrimony.

The marriage of Miss Carvlyse Blanche Thompson was celebrated on Aug. 27th at St. Bartholomew's church, Normal Park, Chicago, and was one of the most brilliant weddings that has occurred this season in South Side society circles. The church, as well as the home of the bride, where the reception was held, was filled with many prominent society people. Both bride and groom are well known and have hosts of friends in Inglewood and Kenwood. The handsome bride made a splendid appearance in a gown of cream satin meteor with an overdress of duchess lace. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and wore a diamond necklace, which, together with a diamond falcon's head, the armorial crest of the Davidson family, constituted the groom's gift to the bride. The young couple's honeymoon will be spent in the east. The young lady referred to is a daughter of Mr. William Thomson, formerly of Wilton, in the County of Lennox, Province of Ontario, niece of Mr. James Thompson, of Wilton. Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Parrott, of Wilton, are an uncle and aunt of the bride and were in attendance at the wedding.

## CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

W. E. Stimers, E. Birks, Joseph Digeow, P. D. Meyers, J. A. Crews, A. C. Bell, Glen Ross; A. Bailey, F. J. Knight, John Dench, E. J. Ketcheson, W. Clayton Orser and scores of others.

## Cool and Delicious— Rikley's Sunday's

### "Home Nursing."

We have recently received a book entitled "Home Nursing" published by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal. This publication contains practical instructions for the performance of all offices pertaining to the sick. It tells what to do in case of accidents, treats with nearly all the diseases to which human flesh is heir, as well as containing many recipes for preparing food for the sick. No home should be without a copy of it. It is a very attractive book about 50 pages, and can be obtained upon application to the publishers, Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal, enclosing to them 5 cents in stamps to cover the expense of mailing etc.

## Yacht Races.

Yacht races were held on the bay, opposite Deseronto, on Monday afternoon. They were third of a series of races under the auspices of the Nanapanee Yacht Club, and were warmly contested. The start was made from Unger's Island at 3.15 p.m., and was sailed over a triangular course, twice, a distance of about eight miles. About a twelve knot breeze was blowing and the finishes were close and exciting. The following is the result:

	Started.	Finished
Mistake, J. R. Dafoe	3.15	5.05.30
Elapsed time—1 hour, 50 min., 30 sec.		
Idler, Walker	3.15	4.09.30
Elapsed time—1 hour, 54 min., 30 sec.		
Arrow, F. Maracle	3.15	5.12.00
Elapsed time—1 hour, 57 minutes.		
Zeph'r, M. Getty	3.15	5.15.00
Elapsed time—2 hours.		
Bobs, W. T. Waller	3.15	5.21.00
Elapsed time—2 hours 16 minutes.		
Hustler	3.15	5.30.00
Elapsed time—2 hours, 15 minutes.		
In the skiff class E. Embury's "Quintie" was the only starter, and he made the eight miles in 1 hour and 54 minutes.		
The standing of the yachts as to points is as follows:		
Mistake	10 points.	
Arrow	10 points.	
Hustler	6 points.	
Bobs	4 points.	
Idler	4 points.	
Zeph'r	2 points.	
Mr. E. Embury wins the cup in the skiff race, he having at present the most points obtainable.		

## At The Fair Sept. 16 and 17.

September 16th, horse races and placing exhibits and goods in their places in the palace. On the evening of the 16th the palace will be beautifully illuminated by electricity. Baby Show at 8 o'clock sharp, after which the visitors will be entertained by Miss Lillian Allen, pianist and elocutionist, male quartette and other attractions. Mr. Minchinton will have on exhibition his very large collection of U.E.L. curios, some of the articles being over two hundred years old. Mr. Clark will be on hand with his collection of ancient relics of an extinct Indian race. Mr. J. Card will exhibit his valuable collection of South African curios. Arrangements are being made for a first-class concert after the Baby Show. Bring along the babies and get the prize. The palace will be full to overflowing, as the spaces are already taken up by a large demand and more still to come. The big day of all the fairs will be on Wednesday, the 17th, when Magic, the guileless wonder pacing mare, will pace without harness or driver in 2.14, and the exhibit of horses, cattle, sheep and all other stock will greatly excel anything ever held in Nanapanee, in fact it will be a veritable world's fair on a smaller scale. So come and enjoy yourself. Admission to the grounds 20 cents, children 10 cents. Admission to the palace on the evening of the 16th, 10 cents. Baby competition free. For prize list and other information apply to E. Ming, Secretary.

## Children Cry for CASTORIA.

past month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pringle, Centre street.

Miss Edna Wagar returned to Deseronto on Tuesday of last week after spending a week with her friend, Miss Hazel Cook, of Kingston.

Miss Allie Henderson, of Toronto, spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Henderson, Centre street.

Miss Maude Robinson left on Saturday of last week for Watertown after spending two weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. Lester Wagar, South Nanapanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Mills and friends from Buffalo spent a pleasant two weeks down among the Islands and returned home on Thursday last.

Mrs. J. W. Asselstine, of Deseronto, and Miss Culbeth, of Kingston, spent a few days last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Asselstine, West st.

Mrs. J. S. Madole and little daughter, Mazie, are spending a month with friends in Saint Ste. Marie.

Mr. Arthurs returned to Brampton after spending a week at Mr. Wm. Hall's, Robert street.

Miss Edna Shannon left on Friday last for Belleville. She will visit relatives there for a week then proceed to Toronto, where she will visit for two weeks.

Mr. W. T. Detlor is home on his holidays and is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Detlor, Bridge street.

Mrs. Charles Kimmerly and Mrs. John Brenin left on Wednesday of last week for Traverse City, Mich.

Mrs. S. R. Miller and little son left last Wednesday to spend a month with relatives in St. John, N. B.

Mrs. M. Douglas was the guest of M. Donnelly, York st., Kingston, quite recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and Miss McCrone, of St. Thomas, who were guests of Chief and Mrs. Rankin last week, left for their home on Thursday.

Mr. C. M. Exley has charge of the village school at Denbigh.

Master Willie F. Tobey was the guest of his uncle, Mr. D. B. Taylor, last week.

Mr. Overton Dix and Mr. Henderson, of Kingston, spent Wednesday in town.

Mr. F. P. Douglas attended Ottawa Fair last week.

Mrs. Geo. Sampson and daughter, Miss Minnie, spent last week at Clareview.

Dr. C. H. Wartman went to Collins Bay Saturday evening, Aug. 23rd, to spend Sunday with wife and friends.

Miss Flora Bates, of Buffalo, returned home on Tuesday of last week after spending a week with her friend, Miss Martha Kent of Buffalo, who is home for her holidays.

## J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

### Our Stock of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

### Our Bread is Second to None

and our stock of Cakes are always fresh and wholesome.

### Our Soda Fountain

We have all the popular flavorings including the following which are a few of the choicest

Buffalo Punch—Fruitine—Ginger—Pan-American and Orangeade.

## J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

ing a week with his parents, Deseronto, before attending College of May.

Mr. George Meagher, of Trenton, Sunday and Monday of last week with parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugget, Toronto, and A. J. Empey were in Tweed on Thursday of last week.

About 400 took in the E. M. church day school excursion by Steamer Alet Glen Island.

Miss Lulu Williams, of Rochester, last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Knight.

Mrs. R. Irving and daughter are coming at Stella.

Miss Florence Fraser, daughter of John R. Fraser, merchant, a trained of New York, is home with friends rest.

Mrs. W. A. Shaw has returned Bogart's Wharf and was the guest of Grange last week.

Miss Martin and Miss Gonsola Peterboro, left for their home on Monday after spending a month in town guests the Misses McMullen.

Mr. and Mrs. James Moore left week to spend several weeks in Manitowish.

Miss McGillivray, of Picton, spent week the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jewel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugget, of Toronto, are guests of their aunt, Mrs. A. Empey street.

Messrs Arthur and Fred McClenn, Lindsay and Cobourg, respectively turned home on Saturday last after spending a few days with their aunt, Mrs. Vine.

Miss Allie Meagher spent Monday in Marysville.

Mrs. Harbin and son Charles left Wednesday of last week for their home Crookston, Minn. They will stop route to visit friends in Rochester Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Kyes and family left for home, Riverside, Southern Calif Monday. Miss Alice Neilson accompanied her aunt and expects to remain for time.

Mr. Harry Fralick and wife, of Chippewa, spent a few days last week with mother.

Mrs. John Claringbold and little daughter, of Buffalo, are spending a few days in town visiting her father, Mr. I. Spencer.

Misses Marion and Nellie Brooks, Picton, are the guests of Miss P. Vanalstine this week.

Mrs. A. E. Webb, who has been visiting with her husband for the past months on the continent, arrived in the beginning of the week. She will spend a few days with her parents, Rev. Mr. Mrs. McDonald, before returning Toronto with her children and nurse, have spent the summer in town.

Mrs. A. W. Blight and daughter, Toronto, spent last week the guests of sister, Mrs. George Thompson.

Misses Florence and Mabel Bee Buffalo, N. Y., spent last week guests Mr. and Mrs. F. Chinneck.

Mrs. E. A. Rikley was in Kingston Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bennett left week for Gladstone, Man.

Mr. Porter Preston returned from Northwest on Wednesday of last week. Mrs. John F. Tilly left on Monday to spend two weeks with friends and relatives in Toronto and Thompsonville.

Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Maybee, of Minto, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Maybee on Sunday last.

Mrs. R. B. Shipman returned on Monday after spending a few days in Redfernville.

Mr. J. G. Fennell took in the excursion to Rochester on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Coates and children left on Monday for New York, after spending two weeks with their parents, Mr. Mrs. John Coates.

Misses Myrtle and Flossie Clyde Wilton, spent a few days last week of Dr. and Mrs. Ming.



## ALLACE'S for PAINTS.

**RAMSAY'S MIXED**  
INT—(Unicorn Brand)  
is the Oldest mixed paint in  
Canada, and is Good for  
Inside and Good for Out-  
side.

Every Can is Guaranteed.  
No Trouble with  
Your Floor

You paint with Ramsay's  
Have you seen our Pure  
No. 32, for Porch Floors?

**WALLACE,**  
THE DRUGGIST.  
1 Cross DRUG  
STORE  
Grange's Corner.

James Roblin took in Kingston Fair  
last week.

Mary Lee, of Colebrooke, was the  
Miss Addie Wilson last week.

Mr. Cecil Wilson spent last week the  
Mrs. Lawson, Deseronto.

Addie Snider returned on Tuesday  
week after visiting friends in King-  
ston vicinity.

William Wood, of Boston, was calling on  
in Napanee last week.

Dr. C. Day Clark, of Toronto  
friends in Napanee, left for her  
last week, 26th ult.

Mr. M. Lapum and wife made a trip  
on last Monday.

A. C. Warner and two daughters,  
Florence and Bellva, of Colebrooke,  
Napanee Saturday last.

William Hunt, of Chicago, spent  
last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas.  
Rock.

Frankie Harrison, of Deseronto,  
last week with friends

Father Hogan and sister were un-  
usually called to Perth on Saturday  
last week to the serious illness of their

Cassie Ford left last week to visit  
in Gananoque.

J. P. Hanley went to Toronto last

James Minchinton is visiting friends  
in Toronto.

Emma Scott was at home to a  
party of her lady friends on Tuesday of  
last week.

E. L. Knight and children, Mrs.  
and daughter Oia, and Miss Lulu  
of Rochester, spent a few days  
last week with friends at Hay Bay.

Orne Oliver, of Toronto, is spend-  
ing last week with his parents, Deseronto  
before attending College of Phar-

George Meagher, of Trenton, spent  
last week with friends

and Mrs. Hugget, Toronto, and Mrs.  
Murray were in Tweed on Thursday  
last week.

400 took in the E. M. church Sun-  
day excursion by Steamer Aletha to  
London.

Lulu Williams, of Rochester, spent  
last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. L.  
Irving and daughter are camp-

Mr. Herb. Pringle, of the Western Elec-  
trical Works, Chicago, is home on a visit  
to his parents.

Mrs. Alice Gibson and children returned  
home last week after spending the two  
summer months at Vanleek Hill.

Mrs. T. L. Osborne and children, of  
Winnipeg, returned home last week after  
spending two months with her mother,  
Mrs. John Gunn, Deseronto road.

Mr. Harry Pringle left on Monday to  
take a position in Bowmanville.

Miss Maggie McGoun accompanied Mrs.  
Baker to Ottawa, and after spending the  
week there returned home on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. A. Vanluven returned  
last week from a two months' trip to  
Boston.

Mr. B. B. Shipman spent Sunday and  
Monday in Rochester.

Mrs. Ida Wales, of Buffalo, N.Y., is  
spending a week in town the guest of her  
sister-in-law, Miss Della Wales.

Miss Nora Lake is the guest of Miss  
Eva Panter, Belleville.

Mr. H. Broxaw and wife, Watertown,  
left for home last week, after a two weeks'  
visit with her aunt, Mrs. J. H. Phillips,  
South Napanee.

Mrs. George A. Cliff and children re-  
turned home on Monday after spending  
two weeks with relatives in Ottawa and  
Carleton Place.

Miss Hester Finch, of Toronto, returned  
to town on Wednesday to resume her  
position in Robinson Co's. millinery de-  
partment.

Rev. S. T. Bartlett, and Rev. C. E.  
McIntyre, of Napanee, left for Toronto last  
Monday morning for the General Con-  
ference of the Methodist Church in Win-  
nipeg.

Miss Emma Hawley, Napanee, left for  
Cleveland last Tuesday to fill a position in  
her uncle's office in that city.

Rev. Shorey, of Sydenham, occupied the  
pulpit in the E. M. Church last Sunday  
morning and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wolfe, of Napanee,  
are moving to Kingston. Mr. Wolfe, has  
secured a position at the electric railway.

Dr. Oscar Daley, of Kingston, spent last  
Sunday with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Fred. Green, Cleveland, Ohio, spent  
two days in town last week the guest of  
his mother, Mrs. Eliza Green, West st.

Mrs. Peter Johnston, Shelburne, is the  
guest of Mrs. F. Johnson.

Mr. Merton Thurston, of Picton, spent  
Sunday last with friends in town.

Mr. Alex. Henry, of Toronto, spent a  
few days with friends in town.

Mr. J. Fred. Tilly, of Toronto, is spend-  
ing this week in town.

Miss Alice Pruyn returned on Monday  
from Picton accompanied by her friend,  
Miss Rossie Evans, who will be her guest  
this week.

Miss Frank Harrison spent last week in  
Rochester.

Miss J. Edna Comber, of Kingston,  
spent Labor Day with Miss Markie Grieve.

Misses Lizzie and Louisa Hogle, gradu-  
ates of Boston City and Massachusetts  
State Hospitals, are spending a few days in  
town visiting their sister, Mrs. O. N.  
Rockwell, and their aunt, Mrs. Henry E.  
Spencer.

Mrs. Alex. Smith returned on Thursday  
last after spending two months in Mon-  
treal.

Mr. H. M. Deroche, K. C., and wife and  
daughter, Eleanor, and two sons returned  
on Friday last after spending two weeks at  
Sharbot Lake.

Mr. Darcey Hooker, of Toronto, spent  
Sunday and Monday last guest of Miss  
Emma Scott.

Mr. Walker, of the Perth Courier spent  
a few days in town this week and was a  
caller at our office.

Mr. Byrne Black is spending a few days  
in Toronto this week.

Miss Mabel Smith is the guest of Miss  
Florence Turrs, Violet.

Mrs. J. Lloyd and daughter, Helen, are  
spending a few days in Tamworth.

Master Roy Walters, of Belleville, spent  
last week with his uncle, Mr. Jas. Walters,

# NO TROUBLE HERE

to find what is new in Dress.

Our entire stock is new. This is the secret of our  
suitsing all; customers who cannot find themselves suited  
elsewhere do so here. This is of daily occurrence here.

## The Dress Goods Boom

of last season is repeating itself this fall. Already  
we have had to replenish stock—many numbers, notably  
among the Homespun and Frieze effects, have been  
repeated.

## This is also true of our Waistings.

Scarcely any two alike—none like them at all in this section—  
fifty patterns to choose from. New patterns added as earlier ones sell  
out. It's worth a special visit to see our display.

## The Suits and Skirts.

we told of last week have had admirers and buyers every day  
since. New lots to hand for this week. Homespun Skirts \$3.00,  
\$3 25, \$4 00, \$4 50, \$5 00.

## New Furs are here.

## New Early Fall Ready-to-Wear Hats are here and selling well.

## Alexandra Kid Gloves

standard of the world—full fall line open and ready. We are sole  
agents for this celebrated Kid Glove in this district. Suede Gloves in Greys  
Modes, and Black. Every pair guaranteed.

27 INCH TAFFETA FINISH JAPANESE SILKS, in the best  
colorings, for Waists, now in stock. 50c the yard.

NEW VELVET RIBBONS, for Trimmings, plain back, narrow  
widths 3c, 3½c, and 4c.

GENTS TIES, 40 dozen of the very latest tie ideas opened Satur-  
day. See the big choice at 25c.

DRESS GOODS SPECIAL—54 inch Grey Homespun 50c the yd.  
56 inch Coating Serge, Navy or Black, good weight, not flimsy, 90c the yd.  
Pirle finish Suiting, 58 inches wide, \$1.25, in dark and medium  
grey and fawn.

COLORS WAISTS, \$1.00 and 75c for 50c each. Just two dozen  
is all we have left of Colored Waists. These must go—50c your choice.

LADIES' WRAPPERS, complete new line \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 each.

MILL END SALE of Flannelettes continue this week. Here is a  
great chance to save money on wantable goods.

\$1.00 LACE CURTAINS—We have just received a special bar-  
gain in Lace Curtains. Ask to see our new \$1.00 bargain.

A 25c HOSE BARGAIN—300 pairs Ladies Seamless Cashmere  
Hose, plain or ribbed, regular value 30c to 40c the pair—all at 25c the pair

Butterick Patterns, Fashion Sheets, Delineator and Metropolitan  
ready by the 12th—Metropolitan to any address for 20c.

George Meagher, of Trenton, spent Sunday and Monday last week with his wife and daughter.

Mrs. Hugget, of Toronto, and Mrs. Empey were in Tweed on Thursday week.

400 took in the E. M. church Sun-  
day excursion by Steamer Aletha to  
and.

Lulu Williams, of Rochester, spent  
the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. L.

R. Irving and daughter are camp-  
tella.

Florence Fraser, daughter of Mr.  
Fraser, merchant, a trained nurse  
York, is home with friends for a

W. A. Shaw has returned from  
Wharf and was the guest of Miss  
last week.

Martin and Miss Consolus, of  
o, left for their home on Monday  
ending a month in town guests of  
McMullen.

nd Mrs. James Moore left last  
spend several weeks in Manitoba.  
McGillvray, of Picton, spent last  
guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J.

nd Mrs. Hugget, of Toronto, are the  
their aunt, Mrs. A. Empey, Mill

s Arthur and Fred McClennan, of  
and Cobourg, respectively, re-  
come on Saturday last after spend-  
v days with their aunt, Mrs. Ed.

Allie Meagher spent Monday last in  
lle.

Harbin and son Charles left on  
lay of last week for their home in  
on, Minn. They will stop en-  
visit friends in Rochester and  
vania.

Kyes and family left for their  
Riverside, Southern California,  
Miss Alice Neilson accompanied  
and expects to remain for some

arry Fralick and wife, of Chicago,  
few days last week with his

ohn Claringbold and little daugh-  
ter, are spending a few weeks  
visiting her father, Mr. D. W.

s Marion and Nellie Brooks, of  
are the guests of Miss Phoebe  
ne this week.

A. E. Webb, who has been travel-  
ing her husband for the past two  
on the continent, arrived in town  
ning of the week. She will spend  
y with her parents, Rev. Mr. and  
Donald, before returning to  
with her children and nurse, who  
nt the summer in town.

A. W. Blythe and daughter, of  
spent last week the guests of her  
rs. George Thompson.

s Florence and Mabel Beeman,  
N. Y., spent last week guests of  
Mrs. F. Chinneck.

E. A. Rikley was in Kingston on  
y.

nd Mrs. A. E. Bennett left last  
Gladstone, Man.

orter Preston returned from the  
st on Wednesday of last week.

ohn F. Tilly left on Monday to  
ro weeks with friends and relatives  
to and Thompsonville.

nd Mrs. N. M. Maybee, of Madoc,  
guests of Mr. and Mrs. George  
on Sunday last.

s B. Shipman returned on Wed-  
nesday after spending a few days with  
n Rednerville.

G. Fennell took in the excursion  
ester on Saturday last.

nd Mrs. T. Coates and children  
tonday for New York, after spend-  
weeks with his parents, Mr. and  
n Coates.

s Myrtle and Flossie Clyde, of  
spent a few days last week guests  
nd Mrs. Ming

Mr. Darcey Hooker, of Toronto, spent  
Sunday and Monday last guest of Miss  
Emma Scott.

Mr. Walker, of the Perth Courier spent  
a few days in town this week and was a  
caller at our office.

Mr. Byrne Black is spending a few days  
in Toronto this week.

Miss Mabel Smith is the guest of Miss  
Florence Turrs, Violet.

Mrs. J. Lloyd and daughter, Helen, are  
spending a few days in Tamworth.

Master Roy Walters, of Belleville, spent  
last week with his uncle, Mr. Jas. Walters,  
Graham st.

Miss Lolo Ostrom, of Peterboro, left for  
her home on Monday after spending two  
weeks with her grandmother, Mrs.  
Andrews.

Mr. W. J. Jewel took in the excursion  
to Rochester on Saturday evening last.

Miss Annie Fennell attended Ottawa  
exhibition last week.

Misses Gertie Chapman and Marion  
McCabe spent a few days this week the  
guest of Miss Edna Shorte, Newburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clarke left Sunday  
night for Rochester after spending a week  
with their son, Mr. Archie Clarke.

Mr. George Green left on Sunday for his  
home in Owen Sound.

Mrs. Irvine Scott and children left for  
their home in Rochester after spending the  
past month with her sister, Mrs. John  
Wilson, and other relatives.

Miss Pearl Grieve returned on Monday  
after spending the months of July and  
August with her sister, Mrs. Ed. Huff,  
Campbellford.

Mrs. George Tompkins returned to  
Watertown on Saturday after spending a  
week with his grandmother, Mrs. Lester  
Wagar.

Mr. Ernest Merrifield, of Peterboro,  
spent Sunday and Monday with friends in  
town.

Miss E. J. Smith, of the Robinson Co.,  
spent a few days in Toronto this week.

Mr. Jas. Walters and son George left on  
Tuesday to spend a week with Mrs. J. W.  
Joy, Dundas. They will also visit To-  
ronto.

Mrs. Samuel Smith and Miss Lulu Root  
are visiting at Picton.

Mr. John Black, of Montreal, spent  
Tuesday the guest of his brother, Mr.  
Charlie Black.

Mr. R. W. Johnston and wife and Miss  
Mary McCrone, of St. Thomas, have re-  
turned home after a week's visit with Mr.  
and Mrs. Chief Rankin.

Mrs. F. W. Hawley, and son, of Cobourg,  
was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
Chief Rankin, on Sunday.

Rev. Galbraith, of Belleville, will occupy  
the pulpit in the Eastern Methodist Church  
next Sunday.

Mrs. H. B. Demorest and daughter, Miss  
Dollie, left on Monday for Syracuse, after  
spending two weeks with Miss Demorest,  
Dundas street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Casey, of Boston,  
arrived in town last week on a visit to his  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Casey, Piety  
Hall. He has been for years a member of  
the Boston Globe.

Mr. Clinton Clapp, of Picton, was in  
town on Friday last.

Mr. Guy Simmons, of Wilton, was in  
town on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Daly and Miss  
Kathleen Day, of Rochester, is visiting  
friends in our county.

Mrs. J. A. Shibley, Mr. and Mrs.  
Deming, and Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton,  
of Napanee, arrived home from Jones Falls  
last Saturday from a fishing excursion.

Mr. Walton Davey and wife, of Wilton,  
passed through Napanee Thursday on  
their way to the Toronto show.

Mr. J. Adelbert Shibley left last week  
for Winnipeg. He has secured a fine  
position with McCormick.

Mr. Harry Smith is spending this week  
in Toronto, attending the exhibition.

Mr. Henry Savage left on Tuesday for a  
few weeks visit in Toronto and Buffalo  
with friends and relatives.

**LADIES' WRAPPERS**, complete new line \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 each.

**MILL END SALE** of Flannelettes continue this week. Here is a  
great chance to save money on wantable goods.

**\$1.00 LACE CURTAINS**—We have just received a special bar-  
gain in Lace Curtains. Ask to see our new \$1.00 bargain.

**A 25c HOSE BARGAIN**—300 pairs Ladies Seamless Cashmere  
Hose, plain or ribbed, regular value 30c to 40c the pair—all at 25c the pair

Butterick Patterns, Fashion Sheets, Delineator and Metropolitan  
ready by the 12th—Metropolitan to any address for 20c.

Remember "NO ONE URGED TO BUY" here—everyone free to  
look around—"MONEY BACK" always if you want it, only bring your bill

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# The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

## Cheapside, - Napanee.

Mr and Mrs. Anson Rose and son  
Clarence, has been spending the past three  
weeks visiting friends at Cobourg.

Mrs. P. J. Normile has been spending  
the past two weeks visiting friends at  
Erinsville.

Miss Annie May Denyes, Belleville, is  
visiting her cousin, Miss Annie Laurie  
Denes, South Napanee.

Mrs. Henry Chrisholm, of Toronto, is  
spending a few days the guest of Miss  
Bessie O'Connell.

Master Harold Denison has been spend-  
ing the past four weeks visiting friends at  
Plainfield.

Mr. Bruce Ferris, of Toronto, spent a  
few days last week at Mr. M. R. Mills',  
Centre street.

Mrs. Dr. Eakins and son, Gray, of To-  
ronto, left for home Thursday after spend-  
ing two months with friends in Napanee  
and Belleville.

Mrs. J. S. Robinson and daughter, Miss  
Eva, of London, are guests of Mrs. Robin-  
son's sister, Mrs. John Soby, Robinson  
street. Miss Eva enjoys the enviable  
position of soloist in Cronyn Methodist  
church, London. Mr. Clarence Robinson  
is also the guest of Mrs. Soby. Since his  
removal from Napanee he has become  
noted as a celebrated cornet soloist.

Mr. Wesley Cliff, of Carleton Place,  
spent this week the guest of his brother,  
Mr. George Cliff, Centre street.

Mr. 'Teddy' Boyes spent a few days this  
week in Picton.

Mr. Wesley Huff spent a few days in  
Toronto this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Van'tuven, of the Court  
House, spent thirteen weeks visiting friends  
in the United States and returned home  
Wednesday, 27th Aug.

About 200 took in last Friday's excur-  
sion to Belleville and Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Lapum and  
daughter, Edith, of Soranton, Penn., left  
for home last Tuesday.

Judge and Mrs. Wilkison arrived home  
from Old Orchard Beach on Thursday  
evening, Aug. 25th.

Mr. Harry Daly leaves shortly to attend  
college in Toronto.

Ira D. Clark and wife left on Monday for  
a couple of months' stay in Manitoba and  
Dakota.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hall and Mr. and  
Mrs. J. W. Hall leave to-day for a couple  
of months' visit to the prairie province.  
J. W. Hall and wife intend going through  
to Victoria, B. C., to visit their son.

W. K. Prun left this week for a month's  
stay in Southern Manitoba.

E. Vanalstine leaves to-day to resume  
his course at the dental college, Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Conger left on Satur-  
day for Winnipeg.

Mr. M. T. Vanslyck left on Sunday to  
visit his son in the Northwest.

R. L. Hodgson, Lakefield, spent Sunday  
and Monday in town with friends.

**ICE** I have a quantity of  
Ice to sell by the ton  
or any quantity de-  
sired. Tel.—101.  
**S. CASEY DENISON.**  
Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

**D. E. ROSE**

Wishes to announce to the public  
that he has moved into his new and  
commodious drug store, where he will  
keep a fine assortment of drugs, patent  
medicines, paints, oils of all kinds,  
varnishes, glass, fancy goods and a  
stock of fancy pictures. Besides he  
has added a Soda Fountain where Ice  
Cream Soda will be served during the  
day and evening, with all the different  
flavors.

He hopes to see all his old customers  
as well as many new ones, and feeling  
thankful for the very liberal patronage  
in the past.

Yours very truly,  
**D. E. ROSE, Tamworth.**

Mr. Fred Cooley is spending this we-  
ek the guest of his cousin, Miss Ella Vanslyck,  
and other friends.

Mrs. B. Bowen has accepted a position  
as teacher in a school near Kaladar.

Miss Bessie McRossie, New York,  
spending the past month with her parents,  
has returned to New York.

Mrs. John C. Huffman returned on  
Tuesday after a week's visit at the Ottawa  
fair. She was the guest of her daughter,  
Mrs. Wm. Reynolds, while in the city.

**BIRTHS.**

**RICHARDSON**—In South Napanee, on  
Wednesday, 20th Aug., to Mr. and Mrs.  
George Richardson, a son.

**SCOTT**—In New York City, Wednesday,  
Aug. 20th, to Jas. H. Scott, B. A. Sc., and  
wife (nee Dora Cliff) a son.

**MARRIAGES.**

**DRADER**—**WOLFE**—At Sydenham, on  
Wednesday, Aug. 27th, Miss Lou Wolfe  
Mr. Carman Drader.

**CONNELL**—**ARNOLD**—At the Methodist  
Parsonage, Selby, by Rev. D. Balfour, Mr.  
Thomas Connell to Miss Sarah D., daugh-  
ter of Mr. Jas. Arnold, all of Roblin.

**DEATHS.**

**McCABE**—In North Frederickburg, on  
Thursday afternoon, September 4th, the  
wife of Mr. Myro McCabe, after a short  
illness, aged about 35 years.

Children Cry for  
**CASTORIA.**